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## Hospitals disrupted by union

Many psychiatric hospitals are restricting non-emergency admissions because of action by the Confederation of Health Service Employees in support of its 12 per cent pay claim. The action is likely to spread later this week when the National Union of Public Employees completes its campaign plans

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## Kaunda due to meet Botha

President Kaunda of Zambia and Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, are expected in Botswana today or tomorrow for a meeting which has puzzled observers and aroused criticism in other "front-line" African states.

## Public cash for £50m centre

A last-minute change of mind by the Government means that a £50m international conference centre being built near the Houses of Parliament will now be paid for out of public funds, instead of by private finance. Back page

## Ford profits fall

Profits at Ford of Britain fell slightly to £220m before tax last year. The group is Britain's only big car manufacturer to remain in the black. Page 15

## 'Loyalist' threat

Scorish "loyalists" are threatening a battle in Glasgow during the Pope's visit if police stop them from holding a march on June 1. Page 3

## Polish hope

As Archbishop Josef Glemp, the Polish primate, arrived in Rome, there were strong indications that the Polish Government is prepared to negotiate with the church. Page 6

## Prior rebuffed

Mr James Prior's plans for devolution in Northern Ireland have been denounced as unworkable by the Democratic Unionist Party and the Social Democratic and Labour Party. Page 2

## £255,000 award

A Cleethorpes boy aged 17 who was left crippled and blind after a routine appendix operation went wrong has been awarded £255,000 damages. Photograph, page 2

## US buys Iran oil

The United States has resumed buying oil from Iran for the first time since the hostage crisis in 1979. Page 15

## Mafia death

Frank "Three Fingers" Coppola, the Mafia leader suspected of being involved in heroin trade between Sicily and the United States, died in a clinic near Rome, aged 83.

## Petrol up

Esso last night put between 3.5p and 7p a gallon on four-star petrol. Shell, BP and Texaco are expected to follow suit. Page 15

## Anti-hunt move

Labour members of Waverley District Council, Surrey, are trying to ban hunting on the council's land but the move seems certain to fail. Page 3

## Dame Celia dies

The opening of a play in London was postponed after the death of Dame Celia Johnson, the actress, at her home on Sunday. Obituary, page 14; photograph, back page 14

## Keegan injury

Kevin Keegan, the England captain, is out of the team to play Wales tonight, after suffering severe backache. Keegan has been having treatment for disc trouble. Page 21

## Leader page 13

Letters: On the Falklands from Lord Mishcon, and others; women in the Church from the Rev R. T. Beckwith; captive in Kabul from Professor Owen Chadwick; Leading articles: Falklands; health service workers; Features, page 10, 12

Nicholas Fairbairn, the former Solicitor General for Scotland, on why the death penalty should hang over every criminal; an Argentine journalist explains the junta's need for the Falklands; fashion: the fading of denim. Obituary, page 14

Dame Celia Johnson, Miss Margaret Popham

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# British advance unit reported on the Falklands

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

A small force of British troops has landed on the Falklands proper, informed sources disclosed last night. It is an advance party seeking a landing site for the main force.

The commander of the Royal Navy task force, Rear Admiral Sandy Woodward, has been given orders allowing him to make a landing at his discretion, but not to attack the capital, Port Stanley. The largest Argentine invasion force is believed to be deployed around the capital and the full Cabinet is to make the final decision on an assault there.

The decision to begin operations in the main Falklands group was taken last week by the Prime Minister and four senior Cabinet colleagues after consultation with the defence chiefs of staff, within guidelines already agreed by the full Cabinet.

It was based on a number of judgments by the Government. Chief of these was the conviction, expressed again in the Commons yesterday by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, that only maximum military pressure would persuade the Argentine Government to negotiate withdrawal of its forces.

The adverse effect on troops of long confinement at sea, and the fact that winter is fast approaching in the Falklands were also factors.

The Ministry of Defence said last night it had no information on the East Falkland operation and even if it had, it would have been unable to discuss an operational matter.

The Government's urgency was unmistakable when Mrs Thatcher reported to Parliament on the successful repossessing of South Georgia.

She said that the negotiations through Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, must continue with all possible speed. "Of course we search for peace. We did not break the peace. We must remember that while we search for that peace our people, British people, are under the occupation of the Argentine invader."

But the reply that alerted

MPs to the possibility that further activity was imminent was to Mr Douglas Jay, the former Labour minister, who invited the Government to exercise fully our inalienable right of self defence.

The Prime Minister agreed that there was a greater chance of a peaceful settlement "if we bring greater military pressure to bear on the Argentine Government."

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*They could hardly plead a previous engagement.*



So was the Opposition's anxiety, Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, insisted that the Government should provide for a debate on the crisis on Thursday. Ministers were last night ready to agree to this.

Mr Foot gave his party's full approval to the retaking of South Georgia. He said we were fully within our international rights. Their would be relief that the operation was carried through without serious injury on either side, and with extreme skill.

He then pressed question after question upon the Prime Minister. What is to happen next? What steps was the Government taking to speed up negotiations? When would the Government return

to the Security Council, and how could the House be absolutely sure that there would be no dangerous escalation of the crisis in any way? Mr Foot insisted that political control over the military operations must be absolute, "without any possibility of mistake whatever".

There were Labour cheers and restiveness from Conservative backbenchers as Mr Foot went on: "We on this side remain as firmly, unshakably and persistently committed to fresh initiatives in search of a peaceful settlement and if our initiative fails then another has to be started. The search for peace must never be torpedoed."

Mrs Thatcher, answering questions, repeated again and again that the time was running out. She told Mr Foot that it was more than three weeks since the Security Council had called on the Argentine forces to withdraw "during that time far from withdrawing, they have put reinforcements on the islands".

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# Union action restricts hospital admissions

By Jeannette Mitchell and Felicity Jones

The admission of non-emergency patients to many psychiatric and general hospitals is being reduced because of industrial action by the Confederation of Health Service Employees, which launched its pay campaign yesterday.

The union estimates that one in three health districts is already affected, but the Department of Health and Social Security said it was not yet in a position to comment.

The action in support of a 12 per cent pay claim spread later in the week, as more union branches finalize their plans and coordinate those with the National Union of Public Employees, the other main health service union.

Psychiatric hospitals, where CoHSE membership is traditionally strongest, are particularly affected. Many are accepting only patients entering under the Mental Health Acts.

Action in other hospitals has mostly been limited to refusing to admit non-emergency patients, banning overtime and refusing to carry out paperwork, although there have been two-hour stoppages in some places.

Further action in the dispute will depend largely on health authorities' interpretation of the Government's circular on handling industrial disputes in the health service.

## £30,000 boost for Edinburgh Festival

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

The Edinburgh Festival, which suffered its biggest deficit last year, yesterday received a £30,000 boost in sponsorship for this year's festival from the House of Fraser, Scotland's third largest company.

It makes up for the last-minute loss of £30,000 from the withdrawal of two sponsors, and is the company's immediate response to hearing of the financial difficulties facing the event.

The House of Fraser will be sponsoring two of the highlights of the festival, whose programme was announced last week. They are the opening concert of Verdi's *Requiem* on August 22, with Claudio Abbado conducting the London Symphony Orchestra and the Edinburgh Festival Chorus with Margaret Price, Jessy Norman, Jose Carreras and Ruggero Raimondi, which will be repeated two days later; and a version of Mussorgsky's *The Marriage*, written and directed by, and starring, Peter Ustinov.

The move makes House of Fraser, owner of Harrods, the biggest sponsor of the festival, which this year has sponsorship amounting to £120,000. It marks the return to involvement in Scottish culture and other activities by the company, which announces its own yearly figures tomorrow. Professor Roland Smith, chairman, described the festival as "almost equivalent to Harrods in the cultural life of the world". He said the

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## Black BL men challenge security order

By Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent

The Phillips and Drew Kings Tournament at County Hall, London, was left wide open yesterday after a day of brilliant chess. Jan Timman won with 24 moves against Portisch, while Ulf Andersson won an impressive game against Christiansen and thus came up to share first place with Portisch.

At the end of round 10 were: Andersson and Portisch 6½; Karpov and Spassky 5½; and one each: Timman, 3½; Nunn and Timman, 3½; and one unjoined: Sutcliffe 3½ and 2½.

The results of round 10 were: V. Speelman, 1½; Richter-Versace 1; Sutcliffe 1; Christiansen 0; Queen's Gambit Defence, 1½; Meulders 1; Geurts and Journet against Spassky (Pirc Defence, 1½); Queen's Indian Defence, 2½; Ljubojevic 1; Karpov 1; French Defence, 1½; Nunn (sicilian Defence, 4½); and Timman 1½.

In an adjourned game for round 11 Karpov drew with Timman in 91 moves.

Korchnoi protest, page 3

## Kings contest left wide open

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Korchnoi protest, page 3

## Princess visits Cornwall

The Princess of Wales made her first visit to Cornwall yesterday as Duchess, touring several farms on the Duchy of Cornwall estate.

At one, Restormel Farm, near Lostwithiel, she was shown round the yard and the Prince of Wales pointed out the ruins of the twelfth-century Restormel Castle nearby.

The Princess was later driven to Bodmin Road station where she rejoined the royal train. The Prince went to St Austell for a business engagement.

**Crash inquiry**

A blade on a helicopter which crashed killing four men near St Fergus, Grampian, last year showed bearings on the rotor spindle were worn, Mr Charles Coghill, a senior Department of Trade inspector, told an accident inquiry at Peterhead yesterday. The hearing continues.

## Couple's suicide

Mr Charles Phillips Powell, the Hereford coroner, last night recorded verdicts that the Rev Eric Sherlock, aged 66, and his wife, Geraldine, aged 62, killed themselves at their home in the hamlet of Bolstone, last week. Notes indicating that they were depressed led a milkman and the police to their bodies.

## Egg prosecution

Peakes Poultry, of Halfway House, Shropshire has been accused of wrongly describing its eggs as "free range". Shrewsbury magistrates will be asked to decide on Thursday whether the firm's hens are kept in conditions according to the Ministry of Agriculture's free range criteria.



£255,000 damages

Leonard Darwood, aged 17 with his parents and grandmother. He was awarded £255,000 damages at Lincoln Crown Court yesterday after a routine appendix operation at Scartho Road hospital, Grimsby, went wrong and left him crippled and blind our Lincoln correspondent writes.

Humberside area health authority admitted liability

for medical negligence in the use of an anaesthetic and failed to take proper care of him after he had been deprived of oxygen in December, 1978. Mr George Newman, QC, said the boy's intellect had been unscathed and he had shown great bravery. He enjoyed football matches and was active in raising money for charities but still needed constant care.

Leading article, page 13

for the annual private sector wage round.

Because of the two-tier bargaining system in the industry, negotiations on national minimum time rates directly affect only overtime, shift and holiday payments for the large majority of the industry's employees who are paid at rates over the national minimums.

Mr Jack Crystal, a delegate from Northumberland, told the committee yesterday: "With firms going broke, and four million unemployed, wage negotiations will be difficult and the negotiators should be given a certain amount of leeway."

The significance of the engineering negotiations, apart from the large number of employees covered, lies in the fact that the November anniversary date comes at the beginning of what is usually regarded as the annual private sector wage round.

Mr John Hume, the SDP leader, said in his party's response to the proposals: "Mr Prior knows that they will not work and will therefore be a source of further instability".

Mr Hume, whose party has not decided whether to contest elections to the assembly, expected a proposal for a 70 per cent majority was irrelevant as it had already been dismissed by the Democratic Unionists and the Official Unionists.

The party condemned the powers accorded to the Secretary of State under the Bill as dominant and highly dictatorial and promised forthright opposition to his authority to negotiate with Duncannon over the head of the authority.

It would vote against the second reading of the Bill in an attempt to secure changes and would then table many amendments.

The party was particularly critical of the plan that no proposals for devolution should come from the 78-member assembly without the support of at least 70 per cent of its members unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that they are likely to be accepted throughout the community.

The Democratic Unionists said this meant the Secretary of state could revoke devolved powers in the event of, say, 31 per cent opposing the established Government. This was a powerful minority veto which could only encourage instability.

Mr Paisley's party also

criticized the "glaring failure" of the plan to enable responsibility for law and order, as it touched terrorism, ultimately to be transferred to the Assembly. This was an intolerable attempt to muzzle the assembly on the most important matter affecting the people of Northern Ireland.

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The Democratic Unionists said this meant the Secretary of state could revoke devolved powers in the event of, say, 31 per cent opposing the established Government.

This was a powerful minority veto which could only encourage instability.

Mr Paisley's party also

criticized the "glaring failure" of the plan to enable responsibility for law and order, as it touched terrorism, ultimately to be transferred to the Assembly. This was an intolerable attempt to muzzle the assembly on the most important matter affecting the people of Northern Ireland.



## FALKLANDS CRISIS 1.

## World reaction

## Spain tells both sides of its deep concern

By Our Foreign Staff

Reactions in world capitals to news of Sunday's invasion of South Georgia by British forces included:

□ Madrid: Señor José Pedro Pérez-Llorca, the Spanish Foreign Minister, Mr Richard Parsons, the British Ambassador, and Señor Enrique López, the Argentine Ambassador to the Ministry in Madrid, to express his Government's "deep concern" over the hostilities and to urge them to negotiate.

After news of the British attack on an Argentine submarine reached the Spanish capital on Sunday, the Foreign Ministry issued the following communiqué.

"In view of the outbreak of military operations in the South Georgia Islands, the Spanish Government — which is following the events with deep concern — wishes at this time to reaffirm and totally clarify its position of principle, absolutely contrary to the use of force and in favour of an urgent solution negotiated and peaceful along the lines already indicated by Spain in its declaration of April 2, which coincide with the basic doctrine of the United Nations."

"The Spanish Government considers that in any case the necessary steps should be taken to avoid at all costs the loss of human lives."

The April 2 declaration said in part: "Decolonization should be carried out, assuring the reestablishment of Argentine territorial integrity and safeguarding the interests and welfare of the population, via a peaceful process of negotiation."

After his meeting yesterday evening with the two ambassadors, Señor Pérez-Llorca was reported to have conferred with Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, about the Falklands conflict.

The liberal daily *Diario-16* commented yesterday in a leading article: "We Spaniards... have our own 'Falklands'... yet, with all due respect for our legitimate arguments for sovereignty over the Rock, Gibraltar will never be worth the blood of a single Spaniard, or even of a single British person."

□ Tokyo: The Japanese Government reacted gravely

and expressed regret over the current development. Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Prime Minister, said: "It was 'very regrettable' that the situation had developed into armed conflict 'at a time when Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, is actively engaged in mediation efforts'."

While local newspapers reported the clash with banner headlines, the Government remained rather sober, apparently reflecting the neutral position it has taken since Argentina occupied the Falkland Islands.

□ Bonn: West Germany reaffirmed its support for Britain over the Falklands issue. Herr Kurt Becker, the Government spokesman, said West Germany had supported Britain from the start over the illegal seizure of its sovereign territory "and this support continues unchanged."

Many West German newspapers expressed misgivings about the British landing and believed that a peaceful solution would be more difficult than before.

The *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* saw the recapture of South Georgia as a last warning by Britain to Argentina and predicted that a peaceful solution of the conflict "is farther off than ever."

The *Frankfurter Rundschau* said a peaceful solution was now more difficult, perhaps impossible, unless the Argentine regime climbed down.

Die *Welt* argued that the timing of the landing, just before the conference of the Organization of American States in Washington gave the Argentine regime "the chance to arouse fresh emotions and brand the Britons as aggressors."

□ Paris: Although the Falklands crisis at first struck them as anachronistic, with a distinct flavour of nineteenth century gunboat diplomacy about it, the French press and public opinion have not faltered in their support for Britain since it broke out, even though they sometimes doubted British resolve.

These doubts have been dispelled by the landing although the question now debated here is whether the "irretrievably vanished" British Empire.

Argentina's resolve has not weakened rather than strengthened its hand in any continuing negotiations. The independent leftwing daily *Le Matin* emphasized that "one cannot in this affair, ignore the fact that hostilities were deliberately, in violation of international rules, started by Buenos Aires."

This is undisputed in France. The socialist Government did not have a moment's hesitation in condemning Argentina, backed by public opinion, because Britain is an ally, because its reaction of injured pride was something with which this country instinctively sympathizes and because the toleration of such practices by the International community could be contagious; and France too possesses disputed islands.

□ Sydney: Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, said Britain's use of force in South Georgia was a consequence of Argentina's invasion of the Falkland Islands.

Argentina has refused to take effective action to settle the dispute by peaceful means and has ignored repeated warnings from the British Government that the circumstances justified the use of force," he said.

"It is a matter of great regret that the Argentine Government initiated military action in this dispute, and has not allowed it to be settled by peaceful means."

□ Wellington: The New Zealand Government applauded Britain's repossesion of South Georgia. Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, expressed the Cabinet's "gratification" that Britain had moved decisively and effectively.

He described Argentina's invasion of the Falklands and South Georgia as naked aggression to which the only response was to say: "Get out or we'll throw you out."

□ Moscow: Tass reported the capture of South Georgia swiftly and said it marked the beginning of a new and dangerous stage in the conflict. Pravda said Britain's attempts to resolve the issue by force represented nothing other than a hankering for the "irretrievably vanished" British Empire.



British 'pirates' jeered

Argentines demonstrating outside Government House in Buenos Aires on Sunday afternoon. The inscription on the Union Jack reads "dirty pirates".

Newspapers had headlined the junta's early-morning announcement that British helicopters and warships were attacking the Argentine defenders on South Georgia, who were holding their own.

The crowd of about 200 outside Government House was small compared with the throng that had filled the Plaza de Mayo in support of the Government's refusal to

negotiate its claim to sovereignty over the Falklands. Streets elsewhere in the Argentine capital were quiet.

Señor Pablo Marconi, a businessman among the crowd in the square, said he thought the British attack was "idiotic".

"No matter how this comes out, the British have no right here," he said. Asked if he was afraid the South Georgia hostilities could set off a full-scale war, he replied: "Argentina is not afraid."

Others were not so confident. "Certainly I'm afraid," Señor Guillermo Larrea, a

taxi driver said. "We are a people of peace. We don't know what war is like". He said he still hoped for a diplomatic solution.

Sedra María del Carmen de Fuentes said the thought of war with Britain made her sad, but she was certain Argentina was in the right.

"The destruction and the economic cost are not the worst things, but the human cost," she said. "Not only Argentine boys are going to die, but English boys, too. I think about our boys there in the south, but also feel sorry for mothers in England."

One remains that of an airship and the other is its 800-mile distance from Port Stanley. Harrier aircraft can take off vertically, but only at enormous cost in terms of payload and range, which would make the use of them from Grytviken impracticable.

There were reports yesterday that the Government might order Admiral Woodward's counter-attack on the Falklands sooner rather than later, while his troops have psychologically the upper hand.

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg, April 26

## EEC seeks quick settlement

By Peter Stratford

Only a very quick settlement of the Falklands crisis without the use of force is capable of ensuring unqualified support for Britain from all its European partners. The EEC Foreign Ministers' Council will endorse this view at its present meeting here.

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, is due here late this evening and will give his fellow council members a report on the Falklands when they meet tomorrow.

The member states of the EEC were among the first to give Britain support after the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands. They backed their unanimous condemnation of the junta's action by imposing a total import and arms ban on Argentina. The EEC takes 25 per cent of all Argentine exports.

The EEC condemnation was unusually swift and undoubtedly sincere. Many of the countries know that they will suffer economically as a result of the ban. But many of them know they

could be vulnerable to similar attack.

However, there is little enthusiasm among member countries for any solution which may be obtained by fighting. In all its declarations on the subject the Council has emphasized the need for a peaceful solution and it has carefully shied away from any open discussion on military matters.

This is in no small measure due to the European aversion to fighting born of the experience of two world wars. The EEC was brought into being by the need for peace and by the realization that fighting was a bad way to solve any problems.

The distaste for fighting in this instance is also due to a calculation that the Soviet Union could quickly spread its influence in South America if it sided with Argentina in a war. "The sure way to give the Kremlin a strong base in the South Atlantic is for Britain to go to war over the Falklands," one diplomat here said.

The EEC hope that diplomatic and economic pressure

## BBC steps up broadcasts

By Kenneth Gosling

Many radio listeners in Argentina are contacting the Swiss Embassy in Buenos Aires to ask about the frequencies of BBC broadcasts to South America.

The embassy is acting for Britain during the Falklands dispute and Mr Domingo Valenzuela, organiser of the BBC's Latin American service, sees the calls for advice as "extremely encouraging".

The BBC has recently stepped up its service in Spanish from four to five hours a day and South America also receives up to eight hours of English broadcasts from the World Service every day.

Mr Valenzuela said yesterday: "Our aim is to give objective information while trying always to put the British point of view. We go for interviews and information from our correspondents in Argentina and give reaction from other Latin American countries."

"Radio stations in South America ring us up and we tell them the latest situation; and we put out interviews with journalists, academics and politicians."

"We have also had letters from Argentina which say things like: 'It does not matter what happens — I will go on listening to you because I believe what you say'."

Mr Valenzuela said he believed the BBC gave a fair

account of what was happening and there was no evidence that the Argentine authorities were trying to jam broadcasts.

Broadcasts to the Falklands were stepped up last night from three a week to daily transmission on short wave. Nearly 1,500 requests, including nearly 150 taped messages for islanders have already been received by the BBC.

A request programme for British task force troops was launched yesterday by the British Forces Broadcasting Service in conjunction with BBC External Services using the Ascension Island relay station.

It will go out three times a week and will be introduced by Sarah Kennedy, one of the presenters of the television programme *Game for a Laugh*.

Argentina-Chile: Argentina claims three islands in the Beagle Channel, south of Tierra del Fuego, and nearly went to war over them in 1978. The issue is now under consideration by the Pope, who has made recommendations for a settlement.

Peru-Chile: Peru also lost territory to Chile in the War of the Pacific in 1879. It has been making efforts to regain access to the ocean ever since.

Peru-Argentina: Peru also lost territory to Chile in the War of the Pacific. It has been less active in trying to regain it, but insists on its treaty right to be involved in any settlement between Bolivia and Chile.

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## The next moves

## Muscles flexed on island springboard

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

The operation in South Georgia has recaptured for Britain a barren, windswept land of glaciers and snowy mountains, whose only indigenous population grow flippers. But could it also be a springboard from which to launch an assault upon Argentine forces in the Falkland Islands?

Politically the counter-attack on South Georgia was attractive because the Argentine claim to sovereignty is recent and specious. Diplomatically it reinforces British policy of negotiating from strength by proving that the Government is prepared to use force.

Militarily, the operation has done a power of good for morale, in Britain and in the South Atlantic. If only for that reason it seemed sensible to do the easier things first. It has endorsed the Government's confidence in the forces in situ.

It has given the Royal Navy a deep water anchorage in which to harbour its ships from the buffeting they are now enduring on the high seas. Sailors will be able to stretch their legs, as some of the marines have already done, if Rear-Admiral John Woodward, the task force commander, decides that he has enough time.

South Georgia has plenty of fresh water, unlike the Falklands themselves, and four old whaling stations which could provide storage facilities for food and fuel: in theory, cutting down on the voyages to and from Ascension Island 3,500 miles away.

Moreover, it is effectively outside the range of the Argentine Air Force whose in-flight refuelling capacity is extremely limited.

As a forward base for the task force, however, it has severe limitations, apart from the shortage of natural facilities.

One is in the absence of an airstrip and the other is its 800-mile distance from Port Stanley. Harrier aircraft can take off vertically, but only at enormous cost in terms of payload and range, which would make the use of them from Grytviken impracticable.

There were reports yesterday that the Government might order Admiral Woodward's counter-attack on the Falklands sooner rather than later, while his troops have psychologically the upper hand.

Admiral Woodward has a number of options, none of them very attractive. The capture of South Georgia

submarines enforcing the maritime exclusion zone around the Falklands while his own ships and aircraft have declared a similar air and sea zone around themselves. When the force enters Falklands waters — today was one early estimate — he will probably establish an air exclusion zone around them.

Any immediate action has some disadvantages. One is that he would have to operate without the 20 or so additional Harriers which are being ferried out from Britain. He would have only 20 with him, and their flying time could be curtailed by the heavy seas under the carriers.

But by waiting while the Government once more tries through the Americans to find an acceptable peace formula he is adding to the problems of supply and is subjecting his weather-beaten sailors and marines to more debilitating days at sea.

Estimates of the assault troops now with the task force vary from 5,000 upwards. They are almost certainly fewer than the number of Argentine troops on the Falklands — whereas an attacking force should have a three-to-one advantage according to the old textbooks — and he has no guaranteed air superiority.

All things being equal, he would probably prefer to launch his counter-attack through one of the back or side doors of the Falklands rather than the front, establishing a beachhead in one or more of the numerous, shelving inlets, far away from Port Stanley.

There are other options. One remains that of simply laying seige to the islands by means of a sea and air blockade, but this would take time, would make life difficult for the islanders and be hard to maintain.

Another, a punitive action against the Argentine fleet, would risk heavy loss of life on both sides — and could easily be avoided by the Argentine ships running into port. A third, a similar strike by Vulcan bombers against air and naval mainland bases, would riskigmatizing Britain's reputation.

Admiral Woodward has a number of options, none of them very attractive. The capture of South Georgia might arguably have given him more time to consider them — and arguably not.

## Latin America's other flashpoints

## A turbulent continent simmers

By Peter Stratford

Geopolitics is taken seriously in South and Central America. There are border disputes in many parts and from time to time they flare up, causing tension or even hostilities. Here are the main ones:

Venezuela-Guyana: Venezuela claims the Essequibo region, which accounts for about two-thirds of the territory of Guyana. By the protocol of Port of Spain, signed in 1970, the two countries agreed to freeze the dispute for 12 years. But that period expires on June 18, and Venezuela has said that it will not extend it.

Venezuela-Colombia: There are differences over delimitation of the maritime border in the Gulf of Venezuela. The disputed areas are possibly oil-bearing.

Colombia-Nicaragua: Nicaragua claims the islands of Providencia and San Andrés, and a number of small islets which lie between the coasts of the two countries and have been under Colombian rule for many years.

Guatemala-Belize: Guatemala maintains its claim to the whole of Belize, which became independent last year. Mexico-Belize: Mexico has a legal claim to the northern part of Belize. But it has said that it would only press it if Guatemala took over Belize. Mexico supports Belizean independence.

Ecuador-Peru: Ecuador claims a large expanse of Peruvian Amazonia. The two countries went to war over it in 1941, and there was a brief outbreak of fighting over remote border posts last year.

Bolivia-Chile: Bolivia lost a stretch of territory giving it access to the Pacific in the War of the Pacific in 1879. It has been making efforts to regain access to the ocean ever since.

Peru-Chile: Peru also lost territory to Chile in the War of the Pacific. It has been less active in trying to regain it, but insists on its treaty right to be involved in any settlement between Bolivia and Chile.

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THE SUNDAY TIMES

Look. The magazine within a magazine.



الصداقة من الأجل



# No man's land pact may end Israel-Egypt rift

From Christopher Walker, Taba Bay, April 26

A provisional agreement was reached early this morning which will enable normal life to continue in this pictureque 600-metre-wide strip of the Red Sea coast which has recently been the cause of a sharply contested border dispute between Israel and Egypt.

The agreement effectively removed the last serious difference between the two countries which cast a shadow over yesterday's final Israeli withdrawal from occupied Sinai. It was signed at separate ceremonies in Jerusalem and Cairo presided over by Mr Walter Stoessel, the American Deputy Secretary of State.

Under the terms of the agreement, the disputed stretch of sand and palm trees will become something of a no man's land while talks continue to determine which side has sovereignty. A joint committee will be established to determine the next stage in the negotiations, with the United States prepared to play a role if requested by both parties.

During the interim period, which officials believe could stretch for at least a year, the triangle of disputed coastline will be patrolled by troops from the new multinational Sinai peacekeeping force. Both Israeli and Egyptian citizens will be able to enter freely and a flourishing Israeli beach club opened after the 1967 war will remain in business.

The two sides have agreed that no new projects will be started in the land which commands a magnificent position overlooking the Gulf of Eilat towards the mountains of Jordan.

But work will continue on a multi-million pound resort hotel now nearing completion and owned by a consortium of Israeli and foreign business men.

Despite the agreement there was still confusion at the new border crossing today with both Egyptians and Israelis urgently trying to establish what the status of the area would be. By evening no one had been allowed to cross because Colonel Muhammad Farouk, chief of the Egyptian immigration team, claimed that facilities were not yet ready.

The first problem in the sensitive new relationship came early when Colonel Farouk was approached by his Israeli opposite number and asked to allow a Bedouin tribesman back to his Sinai home. It materialized that the Arab had been having his car repaired in the Israeli town of Eilat and was unaware of the territorial handing.

Colonel Farouk who looked well versed in the complexities of Egyptian occupation, announced flatly that for the moment nothing could be done. "Our tent is not yet put up so we cannot consider his papers," he said. "But I am sure that in the end everything will be all right. The Israelis are our brothers now."

Later it was learnt that the border crossing will not open until tomorrow. A group of about a dozen Egyptian police and tourist officials are now based at a new tent encampment erected at the Israeli beach club.

■ Tel Aviv: Palestinian Arab demonstrations against the Egyptian-Israeli peace were broken up in the West Bank

## Return of Sinai

## Egypt gains desert treasure

Cairo, April 26.—Regaining the last of its lost land in Sinai will give Egypt an immense boost to national pride and hopes of bounty from natural treasures in the wilderness.

The 25,000 square miles of barren rock and sand now show much greater promise of riches than they did when Israel seized them in the Six-Day War of 1967.

Oil, natural gas, manganese and coal are believed by experts to be there for the taking. During their 15-year occupation the Israelis have shown how water can be wrested from the rocks to create harvest fields amid yellow wastes.

The breathtakingly beautiful southern shores of Sinai, with their exotic fish and multicoloured coral, are spread out in welcome for the tourist trade.

Egypt has already received back two thirds of Sinai under interim arrangements stipulated in the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Since then a two-lane road tunnel has been built under the Suez canal just north of Suez, providing swift access to Sinai from Cairo.

The tunnel, and two more planned, will feed develop-

ment projects designed to turn the barren tracts populated by about 175,000 people into a thriving home for 500,000 Egyptians by the end of this century.

Other government allocations amount to about \$400m, most of it earmarked for what are called projects of national priority.

Egyptian officials hope much of Sinai's north coast will yield natural gas fields like those discovered off the Nile Delta.

Manganese is expected to be Sinai's next most important mineral resource and estimates have put the size of Sinai coal deposits at 35 million tonnes.

Some of this coal will be used to fuel a projected 1,200-megawatt power station on the north coast at El Arish, Sinai's biggest town, which was handed back nearly three years ago. The plant will cost \$650m (£365m) and take six years to build.

Although hard-pressed for cash, the Egyptian Government is devoting substantial resources to Sinai. The housing Ministry has allo-

cated \$2m Egyptian pounds (£35m) for building in Sinai construction during this fiscal year.

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## Japanese prince 'may quit court'

Tokyo, April 26.—Prince Tomohito, seventh in line to the Japanese throne, has expressed his desire to live as a commoner, the imperial household agency said today.

The Oxford-educated prince, aged 35, a nephew of Emperor Hirohito, has said informally that he hopes to leave the imperial family and live as a commoner, an agency official said. He was unable to say why the prince wanted to do so.

Prince Tomohito, who is married and has a baby daughter, was admitted to the Red Cross medical centre here yesterday suffering from accumulated fatigue since early April, the official added. The Prince, eldest son of Prince Mikasa, younger brother of the emperor, is undergoing medical examination.

Press reports have said he wants to devote himself to social welfare work for the physically handicapped, free of official duties and without imperial status.

The imperial household agency has not received any formal request from Prince Tomohito and so has no plans to act, the official said.

Secession from the imperial family must be approved by an imperial household council, whose members include the Prime Minister and supreme court judges.

Prince Tomohito's father was fussed by the Red Prince by the press in the 1950s for his campaign against the revival of emperor-worship in Japan and because he was the only member of the royal family to break through the ranks of imperial courtiers and mix freely in Japanese public life.

To carry tourists to Sinai from the rest of Egypt a new airline, Air Sinai, has been formed. A fleet of buses has been assigned to move tourists between resorts.

Under the Israelis, the beaches of Neivion, Dabb and Sharm el-Sheikh became famous for nude bathing.

The new company says staff has already been selected and reservations can now be made.

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## PARLIAMENT April 26 1982

## Britain still seeking a negotiated settlement

## FALKLANDS

The repossession of South Georgia, including the attack on the Argentine submarine, in no way altered the Government's determination to do everything possible to achieve a negotiated solution to the present crisis. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said in a statement in the House of Commons on the Falkland Islands.

We seek the implementation of the Security Council resolution (she said), and we seek it by peaceful means if necessary.

I am sure the House will join me in congratulating our forces on carrying out this operation successfully and recapturing the island. The action we have taken is fully in accord with our inherent right of self-defence under Article 51 of the United Nations charter.

Mrs Thatcher said that in their continuing pursuit of a negotiated settlement, Mr Frank Pym, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, visited Washington on April 22 and 23. He had many hours of intensive detailed discussions with Mr Haig. The talks proved constructive and the two sides are still considerable difficulties.

Mr Haig now intends to pursue his efforts further with the Argentine Government.

However, the Argentine Foreign Minister is reported to be unwilling to continue negotiations and has now called for a reconsideration. As the British task force approaches closer to the Falklands, the urgent need is to speed up the negotiations, not slow them down. We remain in close touch with Mr Haig.

The first phase of the operation to repossess South Georgia began at five in the morning when the Argentine submarine *Sante Fe* was detected close to British warships preparing to land forces on South Georgia.

The United Kingdom had already made it clear to Argentina that any approach on the part of Argentine warships, including submarines, or military aircraft, would count as a threat to interests with the mission of British forces would encounter the appropriate response.

The *Sante Fe* posed a significant threat to the successful completion of the operation and the British task force, despite launching the landing Helicopters from the British warships therefore engaged and disabled the Argentine submarine.

Just after 4pm London time yesterday, British troops landed on South Georgia and advanced towards Grytviken.

At 10.30 this morning the officer commanding the Argentine forces on South Georgia formally surrendered.

British forces throughout the operation used the minimum force necessary to achieve a successful outcome. No British casualties have been notified and it is reported that only one Argentine sustained serious injuries.

About 180 prisoners were taken, including up to 50 military reinforcements who had been on the Argentine submarine, the prisoners will be returned to Argentina.

British Antarctic Survey personnel on the island were reported to be well when we last heard early yesterday afternoon. Our forces are making contact with them and arrangements are in hand to evacuate them, if they are.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, Lab), I am sure the Prime Minister appreciates that along with the other moods there is also a deepening sense of anxiety throughout the country. I trust that she and the country take account of the South Georgia issue, the whole country, I am sure, will be relieved that the operation was carried through without loss of life on our side or serious injury on either side.

We are entitled to stress to all concerned that the recovery of South Georgia was fully within our international obligations. (Chorus) It was not a breach of the Charter in any sense, as some have falsely alleged. It may help us in other fields, particularly in view of the extreme skill with which it was executed.

The Falklands and South Georgia are two different propositions as I am sure the House and the country understand.

A most important and persistent question remains and is intensified, and I put it in the light of what the Prime Minister

has said. How are we to pursue the search for the diplomatic and peaceful settlement to which she refers? What is to happen next?

When she talks of speeding up the negotiations, what steps is the Government taking to speed up the negotiations? What stage has the mediation of Mr Haig reached and what happens if the mediation is not successful?

What have we so far refused to go back to the Security Council? When are we going to return to the Security Council on all these matters?

How are we going to be absolutely sure in the meantime that there will be no dangerous escalation of the crisis in any way? In such a situation it must be absolute, without any possibility of mistake or intention.

We on this side remain as firmly, unshakably and persistently committed to fresh initiatives in search of a peaceful settlement and if one initiative fails then another has to be started. (Labour cheers and Conservative interventionists) My concern, let us take account of the fact that what is legal is not necessarily also prudent.

The search for peace must never be torpedoed by us. I believe this House can play a considerable part in ensuring that the Argentine should inform all our actions that are taken.

He asked the Prime Minister not merely to agree to report to the House, but to report in much greater detail than had been the case so far about the negotiations and the possibility of the Argentine being asked to be reported to the House on these questions.

The House should keep a persistent control over what the Government proposed and intended. The Prime Minister should accede to the request here and now. (Labour cheers)

Mrs Thatcher: He says people are anxious. We share that anxiety in the search for a diplomatic settlement. We have all the time in the world. Since the Security Council resolution calling on the Argentine forces to withdraw. During that time, far from withdrawing, they have put reinforcements, equipment and men, on the islands. (Conservative cheers)

If we have not yet reached a settlement, the blame lies at the foot of the Argentine government.

We naturally are ready and anxious at any time to continue these negotiations and stay

constantly in touch with Mr Haig. I hope Mr Costa Mendez will reconsider his decision not to see Mr Haig and will see him shortly. If not, Mr Haig can communicate with the Argentine government in other ways.

On the UN, it is their Security Council resolution that we seek and which the United Nations is not in a position to implement itself. It is right, at the moment, to continue through Mr Haig to try to seek a peaceful settlement.

On the further course of negotiations, time is getting extremely short as the task force approaches the islands. It is three weeks since that resolution. One cannot just have a wide range of choices, of military options with a task force in the wild and stormy weather in that area.

Mr Mark Carlisle (Runcorn, Cl): She is aware of the overwhelming support of the United States for the action we have taken and the overwhelming understanding by many members of Congress and others of the fact that the principle at stake is as important to America as to the western world and this country?

Mrs Thatcher: I believe the American people know that the unprovoked aggression must not be allowed to succeed. If it does, there would be no international law and many people would fear for their future.

Mr Tony Benn (Bristol, South-East, Lab): Public opinion, as far as it can be obtained, favours much more serious attempt at negotiation through the United Nations than has occurred and a majority of people would not follow the Government into war with the Argentine.

Most people there reckon the best hope of a peaceful solution is through the negotiations with Mr Haig. We must continue those negotiations with all possible vigour or will in pursuing negotiations on the part of the Argentine.

Yes, of course we search for peace. We did not break the peace. (Conservative cheers) We must remember that while we search for peace our people, British people, are under the occupation of the Argentine invader.

We must remember that in the way in which we carry out these negotiations.

Mr Foot: We will do that, but we should have another debate this week, we are entitled to it, particularly in the light of the replies about what is to be done about getting negotiations going.

Mr John Peyton (Epsom, C): Few things could do more to bring support to the action of the Argentine. The Government are taking the thoroughly mischievous question which has just been asked.

Mr Arthur Bottomley (Teesside, Middlesbrough, Lab): What attitude do Commonwealth countries, and the countries of the West Indies in particular, take towards Government policy?

Mrs Thatcher: I trust he will appear, for a reason I do not understand, that no complaint was made in the first place.

Elderly judges do their job impartially

The Government did not intend to introduce new legislation on the appointment and dismissal of judges. Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, said during a Commons question on the average prosecution rate by the Director of Public Prosecutions of complaints against the police referred to him.

Sir Michael Havers said that the average prosecution rate in the years 1975 to 1979 was 14 per cent. Mr Michael Meacher (Oldham, West, Lab): Why is it, according to an answer he gave me on March 4, that the DPP's prosecution rate against police officers is 23 per cent in the case of road traffic offences and 14 per cent in the case of theft, but less than 2 per cent in cases of assault?

If the reason is lack of independent witnesses, why is the prosecution rate no less than seven times higher — nearly 15 per cent — in respect of sex offences?

There were no plans for discussions with the Director of Public Prosecutions about a policy of initiating or allowing prosecutions with regard to the statutory provisions relating to the sexual offences and the sexual assault cases, Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, said.

Mr Arthur Davidson (Accrington, Lab) said:



Carlisle: Support in US



Johnston: All-party talks

Mrs Thatcher: Commonwealth countries have been most helpful in condemning the unprovoked aggression by the Argentine. Many have stopped imports from Argentina. We have done the same and has stopped exports as well. Mr Fraser has sent a strong message of support to the United States Government.

Of those involved in the Caribbean, Canada is on the Security Council and voted in favour of Resolution 502. There are a great many territorial disputes in that area and many people realize this aggression by the Argentine should not be allowed to succeed.

Mr Russell Johnson (Inverness, L): She has emphasized several times today that time is short — with all that implies. Will she therefore understand that it will inevitably be increasingly difficult to give her a helpful change without much more information?

Will she consider the suggestion made by the leader of the Liberal Party for all-party discussions?

Can she say more about the economic sanctions, in particular the supply of arms. For example, it is clear that Israel is supplying ammunition to the Argentine at the present time?

Mrs Thatcher: Yes, time is short, but there is no lack of will on our part to end this aggression. The trouble is to get the Argentine to withdraw and it may not be possible by negotiation. We will still continue to go to the court for it to adjudicate. We took it. The Argentines did not agree to the jurisdiction of the court with regard to the dependencies. It is not for any lack of consent on our part that it has not gone to the court.

Mr David Owen (Plymouth, Devon, SDP): We fully and unequivocally support the decision to repossess South Georgia. (Cheers) We congratulate the Services and Servicemen who took great risks.

What many of us believe that with the exception of the OAS taking place in Washington today it is right to give Mr Haig a few more days, the time is approaching when the United States, if they are unable to make any movement, will have to make a decision to apply economic sanctions.

Can we have an assurance that before any major escalation of violence, the Prime Minister would be ready to go to the United Nations and discuss under articles 82 and 83 — those relate to securing trust areas which would allow for British administration — the possibility of using these provisions for any interim administration?

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constantly in touch with Mr Haig. I hope Mr Costa Mendez will reconsider his decision not to see Mr Haig and will see him shortly. If not, Mr Haig can communicate with the Argentine government in other ways.

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appear, for a reason I do not understand, that no complaint was made in the first place.

What is the objection to introducing a fixed period of training for official appointments to the judiciary with practical refreshers courses, particularly for sentencing, or having, like many other careers, an in-service type of training for the work or judges?

Mrs Thatcher: Yes, I confirm what he says. We are continuing in accordance with the UN Charter. We continue to seek a peaceful solution. If we are not successful, the fault lies not with us or with Mr Haig, but fairly and squarely with the Argentine Government.

Mr John Eden (Bournemouth, West, C): The Government should have made clear from the outset that if the Argentines were not talked out they would have to be fought out.

Now there can be doubt about our determination and ability to win the war. The DPP, in its action, will ensure that it is continuing negotiations to secure the observance of Resolution 502. She will keep the initiative firmly in her hands?

Mr Michael Grylls (North-West, SDP): The Prime Minister's handling of this crisis has the support of the vast majority of the people of this country. It is important that the Government follows the policy of the stick and the carrot: the stick to ensure that aggression pays no dividends, and the carrot to show that we have no quarrel with the Argentine people but only with the illegal actions of their junta in the Argentine.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, Lab): I am sure the Prime Minister appreciates that along with the other moods there is also a deepening sense of anxiety throughout the country. I trust that she and the country take account of the South Georgia issue, the whole country, I am sure, will be relieved that the operation was carried through without loss of life on our side or serious injury on either side.

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Mr Derek Walker-Smith (East Hertfordshire, C): Will she clarify the position on reference of the dispute to the International Court of Justice, a matter mentioned in the Times and other newspapers?

Mr Haig: If I am asked to

Carlisle: Support in US

Johnston: All-party talks

## Peer rebukes commentators

## HOUSE OF LORDS

After the statement on the Falkland Islands had been repeated in the House of Lords by Lady Young, Leader of the House, Lord Shackleton, speaking for the Opposition, said: The Government is right to return Argentine prisoners to Argentina. I am delighted that South Georgia has been the first and very important objective. Much more is being done to repossess the British settlements. It is a key place in relation to the whole of the Antarctic.

A blockade and economic sanctions would be the best way to reduce the garrison to ineffectiveness and bring the Argentine Government back to the negotiating table. Once negotiations have been resumed and we are in a stronger position than we were before, will the Government consider the possibility of making some further concessions to the Argentine point of view?

The proposals made in the last debate in Washington should be made public. Parliament should then say whether it is happy with rejection or whether it believes the Government should go a little further.

Mr Young: At this particular time, there is no reason to suppose that further intervention on the part of the United Nations would be appropriate.

On further concessions to the Argentines, the Government's position is that we cannot negotiate under duress and as a first step the Argentine troops must leave the Falkland Islands.

Lord Astley (SD): Is the time now right for all-party talks to take place on the whole question of the current Falklands situation?

Lord Young: I take note of that. The Government is keeping Parliament informed of developments.

Lord Sefton (C): Repossession of South Georgia will be the greatest

possible use in having terra firma for our forces, if required, in somewhat inhospitable waters. It looks more likely that some degree of force will be necessary in the Falklands, if the Argentine Government refuses to negotiate.

It will be necessary that the world understands why we are doing it. We should be seen to have taken all reasonable measures in negotiation.

Lady Young: There has been encouraging support from the rest of the world, notably the EEC and the Commonwealth. It is still our hope that we shall be able to reach a diplomatic solution in the present crisis

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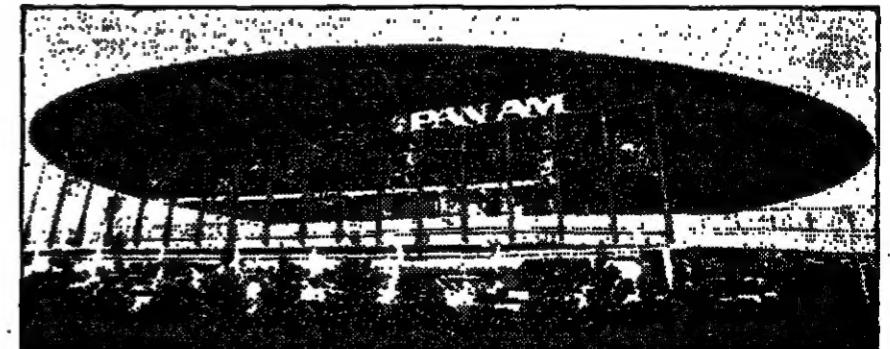
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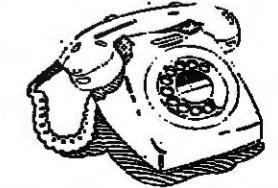
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# Pan Am. You Can't Beat the Experience.

## Fashion: by Suzy Menkes

Left: Girl's navy and cream zip-neck sweater £32, balloon skirt £15, sizes 4-10, assorted colours. Norma Kamali's Kids from Browns. Lace-up ankle socks from the Mothercare White character branches. £13.55. Anello & Davide, 34 Charing Cross Road, WC2: 33 Oxford Street, W1. Centre: Boy's navy and cream zip-neck blouson with padded shoulders £54, kick-pleated short skirt, small, medium, large, also beige cream by Liz Claiborne at Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1. Sunflower yellow grandad vest £18.25, ochre leather pumps £24.95. Berrie, 48 South Molton Street, W1, and branches. Opaline tights by Elbec. Little girl's blue/cream jogging suit £5.75, sizes 120-140cm, Mothercare branches. Blue/white running shoes £5.95, main Dolcis branches. Ankle socks £1.25, Sainsburys. Far right: Big girl: Cream sweat top £40 and slim skirt £55 by Calvin Klein, sizes 6-14, also in navy, linen plaid shawl and belt all from Calvin Klein, 24 South Molton Street, W1. Oval glass earrings £3.95, Fenwick, New Bond Street, W1. Little girl's red and navy striped ra-ra skirt £26, also red/yellow, navy/yellow, Norma Kamali's Kids, at Browns, South Molton Street, W1, and 66 Sloane Street, SW1. "All Stars" cheerleader T-shirt £1.85, sizes 120-140cm, Mothercare branches. White baby lights £3.90, character shoes £13.55, Anello & Davide, 34 Charing Cross Road, WC2 and 33 Oxford Street, W1.

Photographs by Francois Hayden.

Hair by TREVOR BOWDEN at COLOMBE, Mincumb Street, SW1

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**Stuart Crystal**



## Ra-ra for denim's displacement

Onward, or rather downward, goes the march of the sweats. Children's clothes in fleecy sweatshirt fabric is the latest line to be produced by Norma Kamali, the American designer who has single-handedly turned back the tide of jeans.

A tiny version of the cheerleader's miniskirt that has been taken up by bigger girls as the skirt of the summer goes on sale next week at Browns, who suddenly find their chic shops engulfed by designer sweats. The big names who were quick to endorse the backside of denim have been even swifter to catch on to sweats.

For children, wash and wear clothes in stretchy fabrics that give to growing bodies have already been seen for tracksuits and casual tops. The flood of jeans and bomber jackets, T-shirts and cords

on the streets during the Easter holidays prove how casual wear has conquered the children's market. Seeing my own children back in flannel blazers and proper shoes after weeks of sweatshirts and sneakers has meant visual culture shock.

The advantage of sweats is that they bridge the gap between casual and formal, especially for little girls, who are more likely to be lured away from jeans by the ra-ra skirt than by anything else on the market.

For grown-ups, sweats are now much more than sportswear. Cut and styled with designer skills, they are outfits to wear in the city or out in the evening as well as to the dance studios and gyms that seem to be the mushroom growth of the 1980s.

The attraction of sweats lies not in their unappealing name but in comfort, practicality and price. New York is the spawning ground and spiritual home of sweats because most American women have definite ideas about clothes. They are not prepared to be dominated by difficult or awkward garments, and are too busy to attend to the maintenance of linens, silks and suedes, currently the favoured fashion fabrics.

Designer label sweats, although pricey by sportswear standards, are within the financial grasp of most women and fit in with a modern lifestyle. That is why you can be sure that where Kamali and Klein lead (holy pursued by European designers like Claude Montana), the wider fashion world will soon follow.

■ A wardrobe of stylish separates adapted to personal taste is every woman's dream. Dress-makers have some chance of turning that vision into reality with a new series which starts on BBC1 today.

Caroline Charles is the designer behind the "Weekend Wardrobe", which is built round an easy, collarless jacket that teams with two different skirts — pleated or slim — straight trousers, blouse and camisole.

I was intrigued to see how easily one basic pattern can be adapted — to a short, chic grey flannel jacket, a furry-trimmed herringbone coat, to a man's paisley bathrobe or a glamorous evening jacket. Tiptoeing through the pin cushion of sewing problems is Ann Ladbury, who also presents the book (*Weekend Wardrobe*, £4.55 BBC Publications).

One person who will not be watching herself and her clothes on screen will be Caroline Charles. She is in Dubai this week, showing her most glamorous gowns to a harem of royal ladies. She did not tell me if she is reaching the shikhas to sew.

■ The rich and elaborate court textiles in the V & A's India exhibition are such a fashion

inspiration (of which more another day) that I went on to Liberty to look at their fabrics from India today.

The Spring flowers in Kashmir that inspired an entire culture of floral patternings find a faint echo in the crewel embroidered Kashmir work in Liberty's Indian market in their basement. Although mainly for furnishings, some of the patterns, like delphinium blue lilies, look more like Renaissance tapestries than Indian textiles and are currently being bought (at £15.50 a metre) for evening jackets or swash-buckling coats.

Dress fabrics include dupion silk (£0.75 a metre) in more than 50 jewel bright colours from deep rust to brilliant turquoise to Ganges green. The cream raw silk (£2.50 a metre) is very much in tune with the linen looks of this summer. Madras checked silks (£9.75 a metre) especially in purples and mauves, are stunning.

Reels of decorative sari braid, bought from a stall in Delhi, would bring the colour of an Indian wedding to the hem of a plain cotton skirt or the neckline of a faded T-shirt.

■ Belly dancing is an aid to slimming, brightens sexual

## Snippets

pleasure, lifts depression and helps with childbirth, according to a fresh-faced dance teacher, who proved the first theory by a personal demonstration last week.

Three sensuously wobbling ladies on the more familiar belly dancing tradition celebrated the publication of Tina Hobin's book, which shows you how to bring a touch of Eastern magic to the privacy of your own bedroom.

The Complete Veil Routine, the floor movements and a series of exercises show Ms Hobin in action and black fishnet tights. Some of the steps look suspiciously like my own weekly dance-class designed to flatten and stretch the bulging flesh. It all seems a long way from the symbolic and rhythmic rituals so gracefully described in the Song of Solomon ("Your belly is a heap of wheat encircled with lilies...").

Various literary figures, including the pin-thin novelist Beryl Bainbridge, give an impromptu display which proved that belly dancing is not as easy as all that. Ah well... back to the cottage cheese. *Belly Dancing for Health and Relaxation* by Tina Hobin (Duckworth £2.50).



Summer saris from sari sari, scattered with garden flowers, reflect light with no heat. *Left* and *above* from *India* by Tina Hobin. *Right* from *India* by Tina Hobin. *Inset* from *India* by Tina Hobin. *Inset* from *India* by Tina Hobin.

**THE UNDERSTANDING**  
Opening Postponed.

**ST. MARTIN'S, CC 836 1443** Eves. 8.30-9.30. **AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP**

**CIC CINEMAS** An evening of the best in British cinema. *Left* and *right* from *India* by Tina Hobin. *Inset* from *India* by Tina Hobin.

**SORRY** No reductions from any source but basic ticket from £3.40

**THE BORDER** An evening performance of musicals. *Left* and *right* from *India* by Tina Hobin. *Inset* from *India* by Tina Hobin.

**TRICYLE** 1260 Books. Eves 8.30-9.30. *Left* and *right* from *India* by Tina Hobin. *Inset* from *India* by Tina Hobin.

**THE FRENCH LIEUTENANT'S WOMAN** An evening of musicals. *Left* and *right* from *India* by Tina Hobin. *Inset* from *India* by Tina Hobin.

**ART GALLERIES** *Left* and *right* from *India* by Tina Hobin.

**ANTHONY D'OFFAY** 9-22 Oxford Street, W1. *Left* and *right* from *India* by Tina Hobin.

**MARSHALL CENTRE ART GALLERY** 19-21 New Bond Street, W1. *Left* and *right* from *India* by Tina Hobin.

**WENDELL GIBSON** 21 Dean Street, W1. *Left* and *right* from *India* by Tina Hobin.

**BLACKHORN HARVEY GALLERY** 11 New Bond Street, W1. *Left* and *right* from *India* by Tina Hobin.

**CHRANE KALMAN GALLERY** 10-12 New Bond Street, W1. *Left* and *right* from *India* by Tina Hobin.

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**ART GALLERIES** 10-12 New Bond Street, W1. *Left</i*

## Television

### Hidden faculties

The Story of Ruth (BBC 2) was described as being "true" and also a "dramatized account"; it would take another Aristotle to sort out the confusions here. *Macbeth* is a dramatized account, but it is the ten o'clock news, and it would have been instructive to know on which side of the balance last night's programme hung.

The facts seem to be these: Ruth, a young American living in London, has hallucinations of her father, who is alive but in the United States. She was sexually assaulted by him during her childhood and the infant trauma has had a physiological as well as a psychological effect — she can see him and even smell him; when she talks to him, she hears his answers. She visits a psychiatrist and is taken into a "crisis centre" where her fear of madness is slowly allayed. She learns to control her visions and, with the aid of graphs and computers, it is discovered that they are evidence of a remarkable mental faculty which allows her to hallucinate at will. She even conjures up images of herself, and this doppelganger leads her into the poisoned garden of her childhood where she learns to see her fears clearly for the first time.

Connie Booth plays Ruth with great clarity and conviction — twichy, sad, afraid, her face covered with the thin film of perspiration which springs from mental agony. "If this is what living is, I don't want to waste my time doing it." She moves like a sleep-walker through a world in which only her dreams are real. But she is saved by the myths of our time: where once hallucinations were the property of saints or witches, "outsiders" to be blessed or cursed, Ruth is considered to be a perfectly ordinary person with an illness.

It is understandable, therefore, why her psychiatrist should be the narrator here: he is the shaman guiding her toward rebirth. But, although his dispassionate tone informs the programme, her fears and hallucinations take up most of the available space. It was genuinely frightening to watch — in some ways, too frightening to be convincing. For, although the original experience must have been an appalling one, this "story" of it was so artfully devised that the guiding hand seemed to be that of the writer or director rather than the experience itself.

Perhaps inadvertently, it adopted the tone and suspensefulness of a conventional horror film. When Ruth "sees" her father on an underground train, she leaves in panic and finds herself in a wilderness of empty corridors and winding metal staircases where her footsteps echo and mock her: I believe I saw a similar scene in *Theatre of Blood*. She does not wish to enter her bedroom because "he" is waiting for her there; the camera follows her as she slowly climbs the stairs, pushes open the door and... are we back with *The Exorcist*?

It is a mark of television's manipulation of reality in such matters that the sensational aspects of Ruth's case quite overshadow the explanations for it, although the explanations are in fact more interesting, suggesting as they do a concealed mental faculty in human beings.

Peter Ackroyd



## Royal Opera House

### at Covent Garden

### Tchaikovsky's

### Eugene Onegin

"surely the most human of all... operas"

Financial Times

29 April; 3, 7, 11\*, 15\*, 20, 22 May

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### The Indian Heritage

Victoria and Albert Museum

### Wedgwood Ceramics 1846-1959

Rembrandt Rooms

### Portraits by the Masters of Hollywood Photography

Angela Flowers Gallery

Nobody seems to talk about "applied arts" any more — even the term itself has a comfortably old-fashioned, late-Victorian ring to it. "Industrial arts" is all right, we have a new temple dedicated to that very concept in the shape of the Victoria and Albert's Conran-financed Boilerhouse. In a related area, the Crafts revival, with all the concomitant squabbles about where, if anywhere, the borderline with the fine arts should be drawn, has hogged (and messed up) a large part of our critical vocabulary. And as for "decorative arts", well, in the puritanical era through which we have just been passing, "decorative" itself has become so much of a dirty word that the term would inevitably sound diminishing, if not positively insulting.

But "applied arts" still seems to be useful, covering a whole variety of artistic activities in which the art, though undeniably there, is somehow subordinated to a practical function. Nor "applied", obviously, in the sense of stuck on — as lesser Victorian architects would sometimes design the building first and then apply the architecture afterwards — but as having some application, some purpose or relevance outside itself. This week, as it happens, there are several fascinating exhibitions which evade definition in any other terms. How else can you pin down most of the wonders of Mughal art in India, or, what, precisely, the innumerable products of the Wedgwood factories stand for, or for that matter what was the point and purpose of the great Hollywood portrait photographers of the Thirties?

Mughal art, as represented in the Victoria and Albert's major contribution to the Festival of India, *The Indian Heritage: Court Life and Arts under Mughal Rule* (until August 15), is mostly much easier to take for Westerners than

the more lurid and grotesque products of Hinduism. With its Middle-Eastern origins and its Muslim reticence about representation (reticence, but certainly not total avoidance), it seems much closer to ourselves in place and time and manner. And it is almost entirely applied. No giant temple sculptures or sumptuous, noisy colours, nor problems of scale. Even the "worst" art, in the form of small illuminations for manuscripts, originally subordinated to the requirements of illustrating a text, and for the rest there are endless exquisite textiles and rugs and carved drinking vessels and wooden trellises and chased weapon-handles and ceramics and embroideries.

In other words, it is art as a colouring to life and a by-product of it which here primarily charms and enlightens. We are interested in, say, the *Medicis* because of the great art produced under their rule; we are interested in the court art of the Mughal rulers mainly for what it tells us about an attitude to life, a civilization based on aesthetics to such an extent that art suffuses life rather than being a thing-in-itself, representing the highest aspirations of society. One can hardly imagine a Mughal artist, however accomplished, having the special position (for good or ill) of the artist in Western society since the Renaissance.

On the other hand, this is unmistakably art of and for an élite. There is little here of folk or village art; it is all of the utmost luxury and refinement. No doubt by the end of the period (the Mughal Dynasty lasted from 1483 to 1857) things had fallen apart, and the decadence was the grand, bourgeois vulgarity of "Nob Kishen's Nauch Parry", nastily captured in one of Sir Charles D'Oyly's unpublished illustrations for his *Tom Ram, the Griffin* (1828). But the decadence of any society is much the same, and meanwhile the show provides the ideal form of historical escapism. No doubt people were, then as now, starving just outside the gates of the palaces, but the Mughal ivory tower was one of the most exquisitely wrought in human history, and it is undeniably delightful to enter it for an hour or so, in this tightly packed but perfectly modulated exhibition.

Wedgwood, now, was essentially, at least during the period covered by Richard Dennis's properly cluttered exhibition *Wedgwood Ceramics 1846-1959* (at the Rembrandt Rooms just off the V & A until May 1), aimed at a confident bourgeois audience. In recent estimation, Wedgwood has suffered rather from its enormous early success: the image created by the original

Queen's Jasper and Basalt wares in the mid-eighteenth century is ineradicable; mention the name and immediately there is a vision of a white cameo effect on pale "Wedgwood" blue. In this show there is not a speck of the blue to be seen. Instead, it is a tribute to the variousness of Wedgwood enterprises during Victoria's reign and after. And is it not all of it, or how, though there is remarkably little kitsch, even in the advertising and commemorative wares. But throughout its history Wedgwood has always been true to the tradition inaugurated in fruitful alliances with Stubbs and Flaxman: when designers are wanted, go to the finest painters and sculptors of

the day.

Consequently there is an enormous lot of, in the most literal sense, applied art here: designs by important artists painted or printed on to ceramic shapes. And it must be admitted that more often than not it works very well. Though sometimes the industrial designers whose names are not really known outside this field (in Wedgwood, the architect Ken Murray, who created many of the most memorable shapes of the Thirties, is an obvious example) come over really powerfully, the most vivid impression one carries away is of the splendid Victorian designs of Christopher Dresser, and, more recently, the crisp and idiomatic work of Eric Ravilious, who seems, of all the distinguished figures working for Wedgwood in the Thirties, to have understood best the limitations and advantages of designing for ceramics and, incidentally, mass production.

Like most of Richard Dennis's exploratory shows, this one is intimately connected with the publication of a book, a "new appraisal" of *Wedgwood Ceramics 1946-1959* by Maureen Barker (£35 during the show, £38 thereafter) which embodies a lot of new research, illustrates finely in colour and black-and-white, and generally tells you all you could possibly want to know about the background of what you are seeing.

Fashions come and go in photography as much as any other area of art — though perhaps their passing fads are accepted more unquestioningly as the newly revealed and ultimate truth. Recently the ultimate truth of the moment has been undoctored reality and the complete frame, just as it was shot (with all the edges and irrelevant numbers there to prove it). The "Family of Man" approach is all very well in the hands of a master like Cartier-Bresson (though quite likely he crops and selects and sometimes poses his subjects, even if his art is to conceal the art), but it can be deadly dull in lesser photogra-

John Russell Taylor



Indian prayer-mat in cotton embroidered with silks; at the Victoria and Albert; and Ted Allen's portrait of Jean Harlow and Robert Taylor



## Concerts

### Gedda/Eyrön

Covent Garden

"Les deux Grenadiers" (Heine's poem in French). He ventured into Russian territory only in his encores.

Fair play, in this particular exercise, almost guarantees an insubstantial musical contest — perhaps Songmakers' Almanac will now compile one to prove me wrong — but in this programme there was at least a quantity of charm and entertainment.

The second half was more interesting in its musical content, and ended strongly with Verdi's lusty, jovial "The Chimney-sweep" (Lo spazzacamino). Gedda's pianist, Jan Eyrön, added mimesis zest to his earlier competent, servile restraint.

Offenbach's operetta *Bluebeard*.

Bizet's "Chanson du fou", Béatrice in musical atmosphere as well as textual diction, strengthened a first half hitherto uneventful, except in the singer's generally admirable enunciation, in Donizetti's "Ab, ramments, o bella Irene" his lightly poised florid runs, and our relief at discovering that his voice is still in good shape.

Rossini's "Pêches de veillée", composed in retirement, are treasure-trove: Gedda chose "La lontananza" which is elegantly melodic, and "La chanson du bêbê", which mingles nursery terms for basic functions with topical refer-

ence to Offenbach's operetta.

William Mann

## Tristan und Isolde

Richard Wagner

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### LSO/Hickox

Barbican Hall

I am appalled. Various circumstances had kept me from visiting the Barbican Hall before Sunday night, and, although I was prepared for the place to be less than perfect, I did not expect such intolerable clarity and brightness in the sound. Clarity, of course, is all very well when it illuminates a flautist you cannot see because the platform is too cramped, but not when it makes every member of a choir a soloist, or when it allows little possibility of orchestral blend.

Just as musically damaging is the blinding treble, at least from a stalls seat on the violin side of the auditorium. The cellos of the London Symphony Orchestra on Sunday sounded unaccustomed watery, receiving no help from the hall, but the problem had already been made quite obvious before the music began. Applause in this building is undeniably harsh yet specious: the sound of 2,000 people spread across a field and going mad on xylophones. No doubt it will be immensely gratifying to speakers at a conference, but that is not the point. Or is it?

Very soon we shall all be thoroughly used to the Barbican Hall and its peculiarities, of catering as-of-acoustics.

Ned Chaillet

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Although almost 16 years have passed since Rafael Orozco won the second Leeds International Piano Competition, his recital on Sunday afternoon revealed him as very much the same exuberant young man we first encountered in 1966. In a programme shared between Chopin, Beethoven and his compatriot Antonio Soler, his Spanish blood and virtuoso technique made many a stirring moment very stirring indeed. Whatever there was given from the fact that, in the heat of the moment, he is still, as ever, liable to let excitement run away with him, at the expense of tonal refinement and spiritual grace.

All praise to him for starting with a group of sonatas by Soler instead of the more frequently heard Scarlatti. With his very robust touch and bold colour contrasts, he certainly left us in no doubt that Soler outlived his erstwhile teacher by a quarter of a century; in the two slower, more expressive sonatas, in F sharp minor and A minor, the intensity of Mr Orozco's cantabile, and his infusion of rubato, seemed even to pre-

echo Chopin, who monopolized the second half.

The sheer weight of somority that he combined with speed in the fiery codas of the G minor Ballade and the C sharp minor Scherzo was proof enough of why no jury could overlook him. In the Scherzo his fluency in the second subject's waterfalls was no less remarkable, while technical difficulties in a group of Studies from Op 10 were similarly dissolved into child's play. In the E major Nocturne, Op 62 (and one of his companions chosen as encore), there was further proof of his accomplishmrnt Mr Orozco could make the instrument sing.

For counterpoint, Mr Orozco chose Beethoven's late A flat Sonata, never seeing deeper into its soul than in his very beautiful launching of the Adagio non troppo (after a finely timed F major ritenuto and pause) and also the first Arioso dolente; unfortunately he slightly hurried, and devalued, the Arioso's return in G minor. There was more serious proof of artistic immaturity in his hasty choice of tempo for the fugues, particularly the second, whose triumphant apotheosis consequently emerged more virtuosic than divine.

Joan Chissell

# Why Argentina's generals need the Falklands

A journalist on *La Prensa*, the leading Argentine newspaper, explains the junta's thinking

Buenos Aires. Seidion can a "secret" military operation, such as Argentina's invasion of the Falklands, have been so repeatedly predicted in the press? The Argentine government's intentions, and the reasons behind them, first appeared in my political column in the Buenos Aires newspaper *La Prensa* in January.

A few weeks later, when talks began in New York, the Argentine Foreign Minister, Mr Costa Méndez, expressly said that if Britain refused to recognize Argentine sovereignty, Argentina would resort to "other methods". This clearly spelt out the possibility of military intervention.

General Galtieri and other members of the government also privately warned members of the US government, some of whom we understand, were sensitive to Argentina's motivations.

As Mr Reagan admitted, the trouble was that nobody — not the Soviet Union, least of all the British Foreign Office — believed that Argentina would fulfil its stated intention.

This explains, in part, London's over-reaction to a military action planned — perhaps uniquely in history — in such a way as not to harm or damage the enemy's men and material in any way, as in fact happened, at a cost of several Argentine lives.

What do the islands represent to Argentina?

Whitehall claims that the recovery of the islands by Argentina is merely an expression of the military government's wish to consolidate its own position. True enough, the government has been affected by social unrest and a collapsing economy.

Perhaps certain sectors in government may have seen in this affair a way of staying in power, but the government also knew that the possibilities of total success, of obtaining something more than recognition of sovereignty, were few indeed, and that in consequence the operation would do little towards their continued survival.

Nevertheless, if one wishes to explain their decision in terms of sheer egotism, perhaps one could say they tried to avoid something worse, like a war with Chile over the Southern territories, or a process of increasing tension with the Vatican, Chile and the United States over the Beagle Channel issue, to an unbearable degree. Because such war or such tensions would — it is convenient to bear this in mind — not only endanger the generals' personal or sector interests, but also endanger Argentina's territorial integrity to a greater extent than the present conflict.

Because this is, in a nutshell, the basic objective behind the immediate recovery of the islands. This is also why the government decision is backed by people who, like myself, have been for years openly and firmly critical of the military government's performance, or lack of performance, particularly in respect of human rights.

If Argentina, the country which together with South Africa owns the largest south Atlantic coastline, cannot dispose right away of a strategic platform enabling it to participate — we stress, participate — to a certain extent in the region through which much of the West's foodstuffs and power supplies have to go, or to put it another way, a presence in the Euro-American defence

mechanism against Soviet penetration — and just by the South Pole and Antarctica — it would soon lose its southern territories.

For Argentina, this is important enough to justify its encounter with Britain. The alternative would be a much longer and much bloodier war with Chile, or with Chile plus Brazil. This could happen before very long and could conceivably mean the end of Argentina as an independent state, or at least its definitive international isolation and its exclusion from an area which is indispensable to the development of the human race in the next century.

If London doesn't see things that way, it will never be able to evaluate the real significance of its conflict with Argentina, nor how ready this country is to fight. Nor will it be able to evaluate the cost of beating Argentina, even if it can do it, which is not at all certain.

Naturally, none of these

considerations about Argentina's needs would be valid without the backing of international law. However, the islands were part of the Spanish Empire which Argentina inherited after its war of independence. So much so that in 1833, when Britain occupied the territory by force, there was a Buenos Aires-based administration operating there. From that moment, and more insistently after the beginning of this century, Argentina has been demanding from Britain the return of this part of its sovereignty.

The islands, only 400 miles from Argentina's coastline, are a geographical continuation of continental Argentina. Thus history and geography give Argentina a right that can be claimed by no other nation, either South American or European.

This is why in 1966 the United Nations ordered London and Buenos Aires to negotiate the "colonisation" of the islands. Great Britain, which can only invoke the obsolete right of conquest, claims, however, that the alleged rights of the "Kelpers" or islanders, are predominant. However, this is against the letter and spirit of United Nations resolution 2065, as Britain invokes not the "interests" of those settlers but their "wishes". But the resolution refers to "interests".

Has in fact not even Britain recognized that without the logistic and economic support of Argentina the "Kelpers" would not be able to support themselves?

The solution to all this is easy to find in the framework of Argentine sovereignty and the defence of the individual, cultural and economic rights of those 300 British families. There are 17,000 British nationals, plus about 100,000 of their descendants, living in Argentina. They are, in a sense, the people best fitted to bear witness that this country is far more than just a transitory military government.

Nor should unfortunate historical circumstances hide the fact that this country is one of Latin America's most outstanding manifestations of the best European traditions and culture, including the British way of life.

We appeal to the practical and realistic sense of law and international responsibility of the British people and their leaders, and their profound comprehension of world events, for them to halt a war which we consider to be not only absurd but also unfair.

**Jesus Iglesias Rouco**  
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## Hanging: the case for letting a jury decide

Next month MPs will have a free vote on whether to reintroduce capital punishment.

Nicholas Fairbairn argues in favour of hanging as a general deterrent to crime

Capital punishment is once again a political issue. And the call is that there should be mandatory capital punishment for certain categories of murder, or, to put it another way, for certain categories of assault which happen to result in the death of a victim who happens to be a prison officer or a policeman. If capital punishment is to be available, why should it only be available as a punishment for murder whether of all or any kind?

After all, if it is to be a deterrent, it is a strange deterrent which depends on the result of an assault rather than its intention or recklessness. It is worth therefore looking at the history of the supreme punishment in this country where there have of course always been two parallel systems of law, the law of Scotland and the law of England.

In both countries both before and for a century and a half after their union as one kingdom, a very large number of crimes attracted the possibility though not the inevitability of the death penalty. This was in great part because there was no police force, so punishment was the only deterrent. As the police force developed, the number of crimes for which the death penalty could be imposed and the number of occasions upon which it was imposed was reduced, until eventually the list dwindled to arson in the Royal Dockyards, treason (for each of which it still applies) and murder.

Since the wooden ship was replaced by the metal ship and the succession to the throne ceased to be a matter of doubt or dispute, in the nineteenth century the only crime effectively left as punishable by death was murder. Quite wrongly but understandably it came to be assumed that this was the application of the lex talionis, the old Jewish law of an eye for an eye and a life for a life.

In fact the last three crimes for which the death penalty was retained were crimes against the State, although it was imposed only for crimes against the subjects of the State. Accordingly



in, the death penalty ekes out its last century not as a deterrent but as retribution. Until its abolition it was imposed in practice for murder only — a crime which until the time of the abolition of the death penalty was almost always committed by non-criminals for a reason upon victims whom they knew. Murder was a crime of passion, envy, emotion, weakness or gain.

Until the abolition of the death penalty we hanged frustrated or impassioned lovers, would-be inheritors, unhappy spouses and almost no ordinary criminals. But the effect of the existence of the death penalty was huge on everybody except those few romantic squints who were its victims. The conundrum of the death penalty was that it had little effect if

I started practice in 1957 in Scotland. There were then fewer indicted cases in all of the ten high courts in Scotland per year than there are now in one of them per month.

The geometric progression started with the abolition of the death penalty. Of course it was accelerated by the permissive society, of which Roy Jenkins was the proud progenitor, and by consequential legislation and various flights from the security of discipline and the ethic of right and wrong.

Television and other matters have no doubt helped on the gestation and incubation of current criminality. But that the death penalty acted as a general deterrent to the commission of crime I have no doubt; if it is to return, its justification is that it is

deterrent to criminals of all kinds in the commission of crimes of all kinds and not that it is retribution for taking the life of one category of citizen or another.

The strange fact of the death penalty is that it deters crimes in general rather than the crimes for which it was largely mandatory, so why should we not concentrate on that characteristic — in considering its reintroduction? For the fact is that murder, though appalling, is a sense is not a threat to our society. It is now usually the unintended result of random assault by criminals. Whereas when the death penalty existed it was almost always the intended result of intended assault by non-criminals.

There can be no question but that the majority of people in this country want the death penalty in some form to be available. It is the people who demand the death penalty and it is the people who form our juries. In my opinion, the death penalty should be available for any crime or indictment in the High Court, and the Crown should be entitled to mark any indictment capital, and leave it to the jury to bring a verdict of capital or non-capital rape, murder, attempted murder, arson, terrorism or burglary.

In this way I believe the death penalty would have the maximum deterrent effect with the minimum number of executions, if any. No criminal might be hanged but he would never know. I trust juries and I do not believe that they would ever bring in a verdict of capital crime unless the evidence was irrefutable and the circumstances abominable.

Now it may be said that punishment is a matter for the court and not the jury. Yes, in theory, but practically in most cases of the death penalty, that was manifestly not so, particularly under the Homicide Act. The juries could always avoid or mitigate the death penalty by bringing in a verdict of manslaughter or murder or accepting a defence of diminished responsibility or finding that the murder was not in pursuance of theft.

For those who say that the death penalty, for anything less than murder, would be wrong, say this at the case of ordinary. He unconditionally shot Michael Gregson when he turned sudden in the car. For that Hargreaves was hanged. But after Gregson's death he raped Valerie Storrie at gunpoint and emptied his gun into her body in order to

eradicate her evidence, leaving her a living paraplegic.

He could not have been hanged for that, but I believe that the crime for which he did hang was infinitely less frightful than the crime for which he could not be hanged and I am certain that a jury would have taken the same view. Why should the bad shot live and the good shot hang? Why should a man who throws a hand grenade into a crowded pub live if he merely created fifty blind quadriplegics while the man who throws a stone through a sitting room window dies if he causes a death? The criterion for which the death penalty should be available is not whether the victim lives or dies but whether the conduct was such as to demonstrate a disposition depraved enough to be regardless of the consequences to the victim, be it rape, mugging or assault of any kind the jury hold that to be so, and are so certain of the evidence that they are willing to recommend an irreversible penalty.

I have appeared for the defence in capital murder trials and in innumerable trials for non-capital murder and other indictable offences, both for the defence and latterly, for the prosecution. In particular I appeared for Patrick Meegan, who was wrongly convicted of murder and pardoned after seven years imprisonment, and for John Preese who was wrongly convicted of murder and released after eight years imprisonment.

Under the old law both would have been wrongly hanged. Why then, of all people, can I propose or contemplate the return of the supreme penalty? The answer is simple. If the supreme penalty were available and not mandatory, and available for any indictable crime of assault whether it ended in death or not, I am certain that the jury, given those choices, would have found neither Meegan nor Preese guilty of a capital crime.

I am certain that only in cases where the evidence was overwhelming and irrefutable and the crime was frightful in concept and execution, would a jury bring in a verdict of capital crime.

But it would be a risk so universal that serious crime would not be worth undertaking.

The author is Conservative MP for Kinnoull and West Perthshire and was Solicitor General for Scotland from 1979 to 1982.

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## More religious than we think

The average Englishman thinks he is more religious than the average Englishman. This conundrum throws a ray of light on the state of the nation's soul. The perception of reality and reality itself are two different things. The English are far more religious than they themselves realize.

Last autumn virtually identical polls were conducted in nine European countries to discover what values and beliefs Europeans hold in common, and how they vary. Asked "How important is God in your life?" the British answered more positively than the French, the West Germans, the Dutch, and the Danes. And asked to endorse the First Commandment ("Thou shall have no other gods before me"), the British scored worse only than the Irish and the Italians. Six out of 10 of the sample from Great Britain said yes to the question: "Would you say you are a religious person?"

This surprising image of the British as a predominantly religious nation is in contrast to the nation's received view of itself as secular. Indeed, the same poll showed this clearly. For 48 per cent of the British think the First Commandment applies only in their own lives, but only 18 per cent in the lives of other people. Both figures cannot be true, as Gallup insists, the sample will be full of conundrums. The two sides of the encounter represent very different ways of being religious, and there can be no guarantee in advance that they will understand each other. The Gallup investigation into the fundamental values of European culture took statistical inquiry into areas it had not visited before, but left many questions unanswered. It seems to be the case, for example, that the six out of 10 of the population who say they are religious would want also to say that they are Christian.

Indeed, "religious" being a "boo" word and "Christian" still a "hurrah" word, the total of self-described "Christians" may well be considerably higher. But does this laid-back style of faith include belief in such proposi-

tions as the Trinity, the divinity of Christ, or the Bible as the Word of God? Probably not "doctrine" and "dogma" are not English words of approval, and the tendency in popular religion of what might be called Total Religion, the Pope himself, will be full of conundrums.

These results are particularly relevant to the Pope's visit to Britain at the end of May, as another more recent poll demonstrates. For there is an almost perfect correlation between how religious a person is (or judges himself to be) and how keenly he awaits the Pope. The keenest of all are the regular churchgoers, virtually irrespective of the denomination they subscribe to, but the same rule operates among non-churchgoers.

There is a substantial proportion of the population which does not go often to church, but thinks of itself as religious. And if this interpretation of the statistics is right, it indicates that the Pope can reasonably expect a very large and receptive British audience

when he comes. But the British themselves have hardly yet begun to realize it.

The

face-to-face encounter between this largely religious-minded sector of the population and the world's leading exponent of what might be called Total Religion, the Pope himself, will be full of conundrums.

The

is a fair quantity of ignorance and mistaken understanding of even the simple basics. There was a lady reporter at a press conference given by an Anglican woman priest from America some years ago, who asked this correspondent for a whispered explanation of the term "Holy Communion" which had come up in the comment.

The

largest gap between the Pope's understanding of religion and that generally held by the British, however

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P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## THE ISSUE IS THE LAW

The focus of the crisis is now sharpening. It is nearly four weeks since the Security Council demanded the immediate withdrawal of Argentine forces which had invaded the Falkland Islands. Far from complying with that resolution Argentina has been reinforcing its garrison, indicating not even an attitude of "benign neglect" to the United Nations, but one of open defiance. On the other side, the Task Force, in South Georgia, and in the maritime exclusion zone which it has created round the Falklands, has shown that where it has the capacity to effect an Argentine withdrawal or at least a limitation of its presence, it does so.

Mrs Thatcher was not in an expansive mood in the Commons yesterday about where we go from here. She was naturally reluctant to have the interstices of every negotiating position held up for the agonised inspection of honourable members. Britain's purpose is to seek Argentina's compliance with resolution 502, but that is not the only purpose. Under article 51 of the Charter the British Government has the right to defend its sovereignty and administration of the islands; and it has a duty to do so on behalf of its citizens, as much as under the more general requirement to uphold international law.

However, though Mrs Thatcher was not explicit, certain things become clearer. The first is that Argentina's defiance of the United Nations, and its behaviour in negotiation with Mr Haig, show that no negotiation with it can or should be contemplated without the continuous and cumulative backing of force of all kinds — economic and military. However, economic sanctions, welcome though they are, are slow moving. The military options must therefore be ever present and ever pressed.

The task force is under the closest political control. It does not have a momentum of its own except in the sense that the oncoming winter in the southern Atlantic will inhibit the full exercise of its capabilities. So it is important,

as a background to a continuing search for a solution through negotiation, for the Task Force to show that it can put the Argentine presence on the Falklands in total quarantine, both with regard to air and sea. Air supply must be prevented.

There are a number of ways to achieve that, all of which would be consistent with the doctrine of minimum force so triumphantly demonstrated in the operation on South Georgia. Minimum force must be the governing operational doctrine, as it always has been. But the quarantine must be achieved.

The second aspect concerns Britain's negotiating position. We must remember that the root of this crisis springs from Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Falklands. It is clear therefore that, in the Argentine mind, there will be no satisfactory solution to the crisis which does not recognise the validity of that claim — even though it has only now been established by force because Argentina decided it was not getting anywhere through the usual process of resolving jurisdictional questions under international law. The question is: Why was Argentina not getting anywhere in that process? Because Argentina refused on previous occasions to submit to the jurisdiction of the International Court at The Hague, where such matters are argued.

In 1955 Britain sought to take Argentina and Chile to the Court over infringement of its jurisdiction in the Falklands Dependencies. The attempt failed because Argentina and Chile declined to accept the jurisdiction of The Hague. Had there been any vestige of evidence that Argentina has accepted that jurisdiction in some other issue, there would now be sufficient grounds to cover a British application in this case. However even that procedure would not be entirely satisfactory. There have been five recent cases involving the non-appearance of a defendant government. It puts the Court in difficulties; its authority is diminished, and the quality of its procedure.

## PUTTING HEALTH SECOND

Ever since the local authority manual workers secured pay rises of 7.8 per cent in December, it has been clear that it would be a difficult negotiating round in the public sector. The tension now building up in the NHS follows directly from that ill-considered capitulation by the Labour majority on the local authority associations. Today Mr Norman Fowler is meeting representatives of NHS employees. Cohse is already mounting selective stoppages, and other unions are considering how to follow suit next month.

The unions are asking for 12 per cent, while the Government is allocating funds to the service on the assumption that pay for most of its workers will rise by no more than four per cent, with five per cent for the ambulance and 6.8 per cent for the nurses. Even for the latter, the offer falls well short of inflation, which has been 12 per cent over the past year, though it has now dropped to ten per cent. The nurses, who saw part of last year's rise cancelled out by changes in their hours of work, are still mounting selective stoppages, and other unions are considering how to follow suit next month.

For the time being, the action taken in support of this

on a concerted basis by the major health service unions, without jeopardising all that it seeks to achieve.

Last month's attempt to detach the nurses from the common front by raising their offer seems not to have been fully successful. The Royal College of Nursing never goes on strike, as a matter of policy. Many other individual nurses feel too much sense of responsibility to patients in their charge to take any action that might threaten their welfare. But some other workers in the service, working less closely in contact with patients, have shown in recent years that they feel very little inhibited by this factor. In 1979, the worst year for industrial conflict in the history of the NHS, almost half its employees were involved in stoppages, more than half a million working days were lost, and patients suffered much avoidable distress. Partially as a result of the political conflicts over pay beds earlier in the 1970s, and partly no doubt mirroring wider changes in public attitudes, the instinct to regard the patient's interests as paramount has been weakened. It is possible to overstate the change. In most recent years, the number of days lost per 1,000 employees in the NHS has usually been less than a tenth of the corresponding figure for Britain as a whole. But in the sixties it was often a hundred or less.

For the time being, the

action taken in support of this

year's pay claim has been restricted — two-hour stoppages, bans on non-emergency admissions, bans on private patients, and so on (the last, of course, helping to steer funds from the NHS to the private hospitals). A policy of all-out industrial action would alienate public sympathy very quickly. But even limited action designed to disturb the smooth running of the health service is all too likely to do harm to patients. It is seldom possible to point to individual instances, because the course of an illness is never fully predictable, but in practice it is so. Apart from the bewilderment and fear that almost inevitably result, full investigation and treatment of patients who are more seriously ill than they seem will be delayed. The distinction between emergency and non-emergency admissions is only a preliminary, and approximate one. Waiting lists will grow, and the backlog may still be being worked off many months after the dispute has been settled (after the 1979 out-break, national waiting lists grew 70,000 longer, and did not come down to their earlier levels for more than a year). The NHS will be given another shove towards the status of a second-class service by the very people who most vocally object to that possibility. It simply is not possible to mount a strong campaign of industrial action in the NHS without doing lasting damage both to its ideals and its customers.

## Plant research

From Mr H. P. Boddington

Sir, My council, which represents some 1,400 local authority professional officers in the horticulture, amenity and leisure services, has recently become concerned at plans being considered by the Agricultural Research Council to discontinue research work on improvement of hardy ornamental plants by clonal selection, etc, at the Long Ashton Research Station.

The research council has indicated a need to release commitment of some 4 per cent annually, £3m on its present budget, and, in a discussion document recently circulated, suggests that the majority of this will come from reducing work at the Animal Breeding Research Organization, Edinburgh, by nearly half, and Long Ashton, Bristol, by one third.

Local authorities, as successors to many of the country's finest landed estates and guardians of much of the country's townscape,

are as a group the largest purchasers of trees and shrubs and for a long time they have been concerned at a global variation in plant material, setting up with the Horticultural Trades Association a joint plant liaison group.

Whilst suggestions are now being made that the work at Long Ashton will be transferred to East Malling Research Station, Kent, it is my council's opinion that this is not in the best interests of the future programme, since, amongst other things, it is being suggested that this work will have to be carried within financial cuts already planned for East Malling.

A final decision on the reduction and transfer was to have been taken in February but, after widespread support for a continuance of the Long Ashton programme, this was postponed until March, with a further postponement until April 20, 1982, to allow a consultative document to be circulated.

It is regretted that the Agricultural Research Council has not

seen fit to change its decision, despite the representations made to it and the firm belief of my Council that there is nothing in the consultative document to merit the decision.

Yours faithfully,  
H. P. BODDINGTON, President, Institute of Park and Recreation Administration, Morden Park House, Morden, Surrey.

April 21.

## Chronic disorders

From Miss Charlotte Hofton

Sir, Has Mr Seigal (April 21) ever tried to unwrap a piece of sticking plaster with the fingers that have just been lacerated while endeavouring to open a tin of sardines?

Yours faithfully,  
CHARLOTTE HOFTON, 107 Albert Palace Mansions, Lurline Gardens, W1.

April 21.

## Question of women in the ministry

From the Warden of Latimer House

Sir, Your provocative third leader on "Women in the Church" (April 22) cannot pass without comment.

If it were indeed true that the ordination of women is right in principle and is bound to come, then your logic might be impeccable. But in the context of the conventional wisdom of contemporary humanism that the ordination of women is right in principle, however, the Christian position is that God created men and women as complementary but different. Inasmuch as they need each other, they are equal but inasmuch as they are different, they should not try to fulfil all the same roles.

Women themselves are now, in many parts of the world, rebelling against the conventional wisdom on the subject and insisting that they be allowed to be women and not male men.

There is reason to think that this movement will become more and more widespread, since it is founded in the realities of human nature as well as in those of divine revelation.

The relations between Anglican churches which ordain women priests and those which do not are bound to cause certain tensions, but the bishops of the Anglican churches agreed at the 1978 Lambeth Conference to respect each other's discipline in this matter, and it is this sensible agreement which the Canadian Archbishop is now complaining about.

Nevertheless, the agreement will have to continue for, along with the three Anglican churches that now have women priests, at least 11 have decided (at any rate for the present) not to.

If any of these 11 were to change their canons so as to allow women priests from abroad to minister in their midst, it would be unable to resist pressure to start ordaining women priests for themselves. It is for this reason that the first step in the process must be firmly resisted.

Yours faithfully,  
R. T. BECKWITH, Warden, Latimer House, 131 Banbury Road, Oxford.

April 22.

## Aid for the childless

From Mr Peter Houghton and Dr Jeremy Ward

Sir, On behalf of the National Association for the Childless we welcome your sensible and timely leader (April 19) on the issues surrounding man's control of his own reproductive processes: AID and extracorporeal fertilization techniques.

As representatives of an association of sub-fertile people we have already written to the Secretary of State suggesting that a royal commission should be set up to examine this whole area. We feel that this is essential, not only for the childless, but also for society as a whole, that the debate on these issues should be as public as possible.

What must be avoided is a situation in which sub-fertile couples who might benefit by the advances of science are prevented from doing so by an arbitrary ban placed over whole areas of medical treatment because of fears about the possible consequences of one small development or possible use of a technique in those areas.

Members of our association are not against controls over the treatment of infertility; in fact in the matter of AID they would positively welcome certain kinds of controls. What they are afraid of is that such controls will be exercised without due consideration for what they see as their real biological urge to have children.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER HOUGHTON, Founder, JEREMY WARD, National Organiser, Birmingham Settlement, 318 Summer Lane, Birmingham. April 20.

## Surgeon's hungry allies

From Professor B. W. Payton

Sir, Although I can appreciate how other events have displaced news on the current uses of leeches in medicine from the front page (March 17), in times such as the present, when a mother country would seem to need all the support it can get, I was surprised to see the late West Australian press an AAP report which suggests "The British leech is nowhere in the running — or in the sucking — in modern medical applications." As I recently hatched a Canadian I would like to reassure my previously fellow countrymen that the situation is not as bad as reported.

The present situation in Britain is that *Hirudo medicinalis* is extremely uncommon, but I can assure you that it still exists. Last year Dr Roy Sawyer, of Penclawdd, Glamorgan, a world expert on the biology of leeches, informed me that much to his delight, he had been bitten by one (in the Principality) and had shown me a photograph of the bite-mark to prove it. He also reported that he knew of a pond in the Home Counties where this species may still be found, but, fearing no doubt for their safety, he declined to be more specific as to their location.

For successive years he addressed a mass rally of ramblers in the natural arena of Winnats Pass in the heart of Derbyshire in support of the Bill.

At that time, as a member of the forerunner of the present Ramblers' Association, who had an intimate knowledge of the Derbyshire hills and dales, organized parties of young men and women, all unemployed and from the poverty-stricken areas of Oldham, Rochdale, Middleton, Dukinfield and other hard-hit industrial sectors within the Manchester region, and led them along the bridle paths, introducing them to country folklore (e.g. closing gates, much appreciated by the farmers) and at the same time giving these youngsters the opportunity of escaping once a week from their drab surroundings.

Yours faithfully,  
B. W. PAYTON, Medical Audio-Visual Services, Faculty of Medicine, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St John's, Newfoundland, Canada.

April 17.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Judgment needed on Falklands issue

From Lord Mishcon

Sir, Many will have read with considerable interest, as I did, Sir Derek Walker-Smith's letter (April 22) on "Women in the Church" (April 22) cannot pass without comment.

If it were indeed true that the ordination of women is right in principle and is bound to come, then your logic might be impeccable. But in the context of the conventional wisdom of contemporary humanism that the ordination of women is right in principle, however, the Christian position is that God created men and women as complementary but different. Inasmuch as they need each other, they are equal but inasmuch as they are different, they should not try to fulfil all the same roles.

Women themselves are now, in many parts of the world, rebelling against the conventional wisdom on the subject and insisting that they be allowed to be women and not male men.

There is reason to think that this movement will become more and more widespread, since it is founded in the realities of human nature as well as in those of divine revelation.

Now that our forces have actually engaged the Argentinians and their Foreign Minister has said that "negotiations" are at least temporarily in abeyance, one would have thought that it becomes even more necessary for a clear unequivocal statement to be made by HM Government that subject to prior withdrawal of the Argentinian troops in compliance with UN Resolution 502 we are prepared for our part to have the issue of the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands submitted to the International Court for adjudication.

Indeed, I ventured to put the suggestion in precisely that form to the Minister of State, Lord Belstead, in the Lords on April 19 (Hansard, column 309) after he had surprised many of us by saying that our Government had never previously put this suggestion to the Argentine Government, and the minister replied: "I certainly take on board what the noble Lord has said but . . . the first priority for HM Government is the implementation of Security Council Resolution 502".

It is not surprising that the Argentine Government has not yet responded to this arbitration, but the first priority for HM Government is the arbitration of The Hague, and have we not everything to gain with the confidence we have in our case and nothing to lose by making that public pronouncement now?

Many had thought, both in Parliament and outside (and were encouraged in the belief by an

earlier statement in the Lords by Lord Carrington when he was still Foreign Secretary) that the reason we had not put forward our case was that it had previously been made by our Government to the Argentinian Government, who would have none of it.

Your own editorial made that assumption (April 2) as did Mr James Fawcett (until recently President of the European Commission of Human Rights and a former Professor of International Law) in his article in the special April issue of *Chatham House* on "The Falkland Islands dispute". The facts apparently are that, in 1947 and subsequently the British Government offered to submit disputes with Argentina and Chile to the International Court on the Dependencies but never on the Falkland Islands.

I have put down a question for written answer (April 22) asking for a statement from the Government to clarify the position in view of the conflicting statements that have been made to the public, but should we not forthwith put Argentina to the test of their good faith and their confidence in their claim to sovereignty in the sight of the international community by declaring our preparedness to submit to The Hague's jurisdiction provided they first withdraw their forces from the Falkland Islands, and cannot this be done without prejudice to the legal negotiations and possible United Nations intervention?

Yours faithfully,  
VICTOR MISHCON, House of Lords.  
April 25.

### Kabul detention of British scholar

From the President of the British Academy

Sir, On March 28, as reported in your columns (April 8), Mr Ralph Pinder-Wilson, the Director of the British Institute for Afghan studies in Kabul, was detained by the security authorities in Afghanistan. No formal charges have been brought; there has been no clear indication of the grounds on which he is being held and, in spite of repeated requests, full consular access has not been granted.

The British Institute, which is governed by the Society for Afghan Studies, is one of nine overseas research institutes sponsored by the British Academy. Between 1974 and 1979 it undertook regular archaeological excavations at Kandahar under agreement with the Afghan Government. During the past two years its main aim has been to make arrangements to safeguard the study of the Kandahar excavations.

Mr Pinder-Wilson had arranged for the material to be transported to the institute's premises in Kabul and was discussing with the Ministry of Information and Culture arrangements for entry visas so that British scholars working on the publication could complete the study of the extensive pottery finds now in Kabul. He was on his way to an appointment at the ministry when he was detained.

It is a matter of great concern that, despite repeated requests by the British Consul in Kabul and the strenuous efforts of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mr Pinder-Wilson has not been released. He is a man approaching retirement and his health gives some cause for worry. There is great confidence in his personal integrity and in the way in which he has conducted the normal business of an archaeological mission overseas.

The British Academy is seeking to enlist the support and good offices of the international scholarly community, in particular in institutions in France, India, Italy, Japan and the Soviet Union (all countries with important archaeological missions to Afghanistan) to help secure Mr Pinder-Wilson's release.

Yours faithfully,  
OWEN CHADWICK, The British Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W1.

April 23.

### Justice Bill

From Dr J. Leahy Taylor

Sir, Mr Morris (April 15) has mentioned but one matter which the Administration of Justice Bill failed to deal with.

A further matter is the third recommendation of the Pearson report, which said that it should be provided that private medical expenses should be recoverable in damages if and only if it was reasonable on medical grounds that the plaintiff should incur them.

This simple measure, which would require repeal of section 2(4) of the Law Reform (Personal Injuries) Act 1948, and section 3(4) of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (Northern Ireland) 1948, would prevent the injustice of a plaintiff claiming future medical expenses on a private basis and then seeking treatment through the National Health Service



## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

#### WINDSOR CASTLE

April 26: The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, this evening dined with the Queen's Guard at St James's Palace.

His Royal Highness was received upon arrival by the Commanding Officer (Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Denison-Smith) and the Captain of the Queen's Guard (Major John Rodwell).

Major the Hon. Andrew Wig-

ram was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

April 26: The Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, this evening attended the Western District Audit Dinner at the Carlysle Bay Hotel, St Austell.

Mr Francis Cornish was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Captain, Colonel-in-Chief, 14th/20th King's Hussars, this morning at Gatcombe, Gloucestershire, received Lieutenant-Colonel P. Harman upon his assuming command of the Regiment.

#### KENSINGTON PALACE

April 26: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as Patron, this evening attended the Royal Caledonian Ball at Grosvenor House.

Mrs Angus Blair was in attendance.

#### Forthcoming marriages

##### Dr C. J. Allen and Dr M. A. Craven

The engagement is announced between Christopher John, elder son of Professor and Mrs K. W. Allen, of Boar's Hill, Oxford, and Marilyn Anne, only daughter of Mr and Mrs E. A. Craven of Fenelon Falls, Ontario, Canada.

##### Mr A. J. Balcombe and Miss F. J. Samson

The engagement is announced between Andrew, eldest son of Mr and Mrs E. P. Balcombe, of Hampstead, and Frances, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. E. Samson of Canonbury.

##### Mr E. I. Cooke and Miss E. Jennings

The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place shortly. Edward, son of the late Mr W. J. Cooke, and of Mrs Cooke of Blofield, Norwich, and Claire, daughter of Mr and Mrs F. G. Jennings, of Angmering, West Sussex.

##### Mr O. H. A. Dowding and Miss V. Gilman

The engagement is announced between Oliver, eldest son of Mr and Mrs C. J. Dowding, of Shepton Montague, and Vanessa, daughter of Lieutenant Commander and Mrs J. Gilman, of Templecombe.

##### Dr P. R. T. Hewston and Miss C. A. M. Langley

The engagement is announced between Patrick Hewston, of Brook Cottage, Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire, a Colonial, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs J. M. Langley, of The Old Rectory, Alderton, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

##### Mr R. K. Hutchinson and Miss A. J. Holland

The engagement is announced between Richard Keith, elder son of Mr and Mrs K. Hutchinson, of Scunthorpe, South Humberside, and Alison Judith, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Holland, of Congleton, Cheshire.

##### Mr P. A. R. James and Miss T. F. Lourdin

The engagement is announced between Philip Audoin Rhodes, eldest son of Mr and Mrs N. J. R. James, of Skipton, Argyl, and Yvette Francois, daughter of M. F. Lourdin and Mme G. Lourdin, of Vouzon, France.

## Moreover... Miles Kington

At this tense moment in our island history, it seems a good idea to go through the main dates in the Falkland Islands story once again. On the other hand, as everyone has already done this with absolutely no effect whatsoever, it seems an even better idea to introduce some lesser known dates in the Falklands story.

1501: Don Jaime de Tesco, a Spanish adventurer, mounts an expedition across the Atlantic and finds a quick route to Wales, the fabled country rich in coal, slate and water. On November 18, he discovers a group of islands which are "wet, cold, windy and beyond doubt Welsh". He names the islands Nuevo Gower and erects a small corrugated tin chapel in gratitude.

1503: Jaime de Tesco returns to Spain a broken man, having failed to discover coal or slate and having picked up a filthy cold which dogs him for the rest of his life. To his dying day he believes he has discovered Wales.

1679: Captain Coleman Hawkins, an English adventurer, reports finding islands off South America "the size but not the shape of Wales. As the shape of these isles is exceedingly hard to draw, I shall mark it on my chart with the outline of Wales, except for Anglesey, which I have always found difficult". He lands a group of settlers on the mainland, to cultivate the place and man it for England. The next day they return to the ship, complain-

ing that the place is melancholy and uninhabited. "No worse than a Welsh Sunday", comments Captain Hawkins, forcibly disembarking them again.

1682: Returning past the islands, Captain Hawkins finds the settlements dispersed, despite the introduction of sheep and rugby football. He also finds his small holiday hut destroyed by nationalists. The settlers return to Britain.

1700: During the eighteenth century small settlements are established on the islands by the English, French, Spanish, Dutch and Japanese. They all exist in ignorance of each other, being as far apart as, say, Wrexham and Cardiff, who to this day live in ignorance of each other. All the settlements are kept under close observation by Russian trawlers disguised as Russian trawlers.

1765: A Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Malvina engages an English fleet under Rear-Admiral Falkland, winner to have the islands named after him. The action is indecisive. Malvina's parting words are: "These islands ought to belong to Argentina, if and when it becomes independent" to which Falkland rejoins: "We'll see what the Foreign Office has to say about that. All subsequent controversy is based on this exchange.

1810-1820: Many Welsh settlers with their sheep go out to make a home on the Falkland Islands, miss them



The Watershed Arts Trust complex: Warehouses full of technology

## New life for Victorian warehouses

By Kenneth Gelling

Two of Bristol's Victorian docksides warehouses will open to the public next month to provide what is thought to be Britain's first media and communications centre, and shopping and catering facilities.

Work on the repair, conversion and fitting out of the Watershed Arts Trust complex began in December 1980. Bristol City Council, the owner of the site, offered the site at a peppercorn rent, a 99-year lease. Part of the ground floor is being used by the radio station, Radio West, and the rest of the buildings will be brought into use

during the summer, with a gala opening in the autumn.

The British Film Institute gave the site a capital grant of £100,000, the centre has two cinemas, one of which will be opened by Sir Richard Attenborough, the institute's chairman, on May 21. The centre needs another £500,000 to complete its capital funding, and thereafter about £250,000 a year for running costs.

Mr Steve Pinhay, Watershed's director, said the intention was to establish a centre of importance not only to Bristol people but to the nation.

"Our facilities range from the fairly sophisticated to the most basic," he said. "We will run courses and develop ideas and encourage people who work in other contexts to come to Watershed."

The rent of the buildings will be paid for by the commercial use of the ground floors. The media centre is devoted to the entertainment in the twentieth century: film, television, photography, printing, radio, video, data transmission and telecommunications.

#### Dinners

##### HM Government

Mr Alex Fletcher, Minister for Industry and Education at the Scottish Office, was host at a dinner held at Edinburgh Castle last night, on the occasion of the visit to Scotland by Nigerian senators.

#### Freight Transport Association

Mr L S Payne, president of the Freight Transport Association, attended the annual dinner held at the Hilton hotel last night. The principal guest was Mr G Paige, chairman, Port of London Authority, and deputy chairman, National Freight Consortium.

#### Service dinner

##### The Kent and Sharpshooters Yeomanry

The Officer's Dining Club of the Kent and Sharpshooters Yeomanry held their annual dinner at the Royal Yeomanry Headquarters, Westminster, last night. Colonel Roy Leigh-Pemberton, Honorary Colonel, presided.

#### Marriages

##### Viscount Quenington and Senator G. M. Ssaudra

A service of blessing was held at Williamsbridge Park, Cirencester, on Saturday after the marriage of Viscount Quenington, eldest son of Earl Williamsbridge, St. Peter's, Gloucestershire, and Senator G. M. Ssaudra, only daughter of Baron and Baroness Ssaudra, of Rio de Janeiro.

Mr M. F. Flatts-Mills and Dr N. B. M. Morton

The engagement is announced between Robin, youngest son of Mr and Mrs A. Paul Mellowes, of Dorking, Surrey, and Neala, daughter of the late Mr M. J. Merton and Mrs M. M. Merton, of Tunbridge Wells.

Mr R. J. F. Flatts-Mills, QC, and Mrs Flatts-Mills, of Holland, East Sussex, and Juliet, daughter of the late Captain G. P. Britton, CBE, and Mrs Britton.

Mr A. C. Dykes and Miss C. A. Harrison

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Oswald's Church, Malpas, between Mr and Mrs Christopher Dykes, only son of the late Mr John Dykes and Mrs Molly Dykes, and Miss Christina Anne Harrison, younger daughter of the late Mr J. M. Harrison and Mrs Anne Harrison, Canon T. M. Rylands officiated, assisted by the Rev Robert.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr Richard Harrison, was attended by Alanna Fitzgerald, Tamsin and Edward Knight, Miss Jane Stevenson and Miss Sally Churton. Mr Edward Creasy was best man.

Mr D. Hawkins and Mrs H. Baldwin

The marriage took place of Friday, April 23, in Norfolk, between Mr David Hawkins and Mrs Holly Baldwin (née Bradshaw).

#### Sovereign Club

##### The Sovereign Club held its annual general meeting at the Savoy Hotel on Saturday, April 24.

Mr P. A. R. James and Miss T. F. Lourdin

The engagement is announced between Philip Audoin Rhodes, eldest son of Mr and Mrs N. J. R. James, of Skipton, Argyl, and Yvette Francois, daughter of M. F. Lourdin and Mme G. Lourdin, of Vouzon, France.

Mr Igo Oistrakh, the Soviet violinist, who is 51.

Professor Muriel Bradbrook, 73, Air Marshal Sir Charles Broughton, 71; Sir Ross Chesser, 70; Professor G. S. Graham, 70; Robert Hall, 78; Sir Tom Hickinbotham, 79; Mr Richard Hugget, 53; The Right Rev E. W. Jemp, 57; Air Marshal Sir Ronald Lees, 72; Sir Harry Melville, 74; Sir Alfred Norris, 88; Mr Alan Reynold, 56; Miss Sheila Scott, 82; Lord Taylor of Gryfe, 70; Sir John Thomson, 55.

Mr D. Hawkins and Mrs H. Baldwin

The marriage took place of Friday, April 23, in Norfolk, between Mr David Hawkins and Mrs Holly Baldwin (née Bradshaw).

#### Birthdays today

##### Mr Igo Oistrakh, the Soviet violinist, who is 51.

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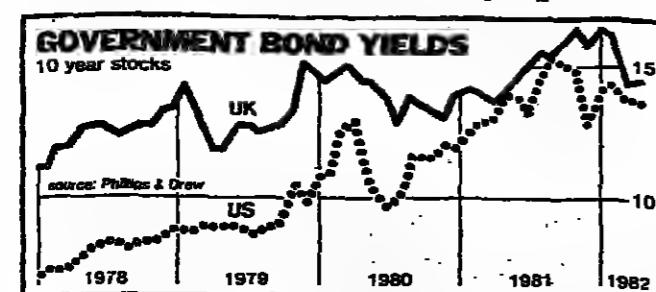
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## US widens the gap



The gap between yields offered on 10 year government bonds in the United Kingdom and the United States has widened, particularly since the market has been under the Falklands crisis shadow. In spite of the slightly lower nominal returns offered by United States bonds, the prospective real rate of return continues to look relatively attractive. Inflation figures last Friday suggested that United States inflation is slowing much more quickly than Britain's. Some analysts expect a United States inflation rate of 3 per cent by December.

## ACC agreement

The Independent Broadcasting Authority and Associated Communications Corporation will sign an agreement over ACC's stake in Central Independent Television later this week. The 51 per cent of the Central Independent voting shares will be placed in trust, but ACC will retain the rights to 51 per cent of the group's profits with the proviso that the IBA can demand the stake be sold or substantially reduced if it ever sees fit. It will mean the IBA will then consent to the transfer of ACC's voting shares to TVW Enterprises, headed by Australian financier Mr Robert Holmes à Court.

## EEC plans sugar fight

The European Community is planning a "divide and conquer" strategy against 10 sugar nations jointly fighting the community's sugar subsidy programme. Analysts say that if the community is successful it can break the complaint in 10 separate cases and claim each country is not hurt significantly. The exporters include Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba and India.

## Dawn raid on Jarvis

A dawn raid on building contractor J. Jarvis & Sons pushed the share price 41p to 341p last Friday. Sheppards and Chase, its main shareholder, managed to pick up only around 5,000 shares — 0.5 per cent of the equity — before the price went above the 335p per share being offered by their unnamed client. Mr Robert Denney, Jarvis chairman, said he believed he knew the buyer's identity but did not expect a bid approach. The largest shareholders in Jarvis are Mr Douglas Jarvis, the former chairman who holds 12 per cent.

## MARKET SUMMARY

## Equities remain firm

**LONDON EXCHANGE**  
FT Index 568.0 up 0.8  
FT Gilts 57.58 down 0.02  
FT All Share 326.71 down 0.01  
Bergen 16,121

The start of the fourth week of the Falklands crisis proves again the underlying firmness of the equity market, where early markdowns were shrugged off and the FT Index ended the day up 0.8 at 568.0.

GKN gave the best performance among leaders with a 5p jump to 168p in response to a bullish signal from Rowan & Pitman. This forecast profits of £75m pretax this year, the top end of the range of market estimates.

Blue Circle at 480p, down 4p, and Tate & Lyle down 4p at 183p eased ahead of figures, but ICI was flat at 315p in front of first quarter results. Bowater eased 2p to 228p with further stock coming on offer.

Gulls rallied on the strength of sterling against the dollar, halving early markdowns with long dates generally unchanged and short dates up to 21p.

Comments on the prospect of further rights issues in the sector hit leading properties where Land Securities shed 10p to 155p, MEPC lost 6p to 195p and Great Portland eased 10p to 184p.

Demand for oil continued, although it petered out later in the day, with Ultramar up 13p at 443p and Lasme rising 10p to 359p.

## COMMODITIES

Metals responded unevenly to political tension. Cash standard copper lost £3 to £665 a tonne while three months was about £2.50 lower at £894. Tin also fell, although the movement was confused by a temporary disruption of communications between London and Penang which allowed the Straits price to breach its intervention floor. Tin for immediate delivery was £7,090 a tonne, down £35, and three months metal lost £40 to £7,312. But by contrast lead, zinc and cash aluminium all rose.

Cocoa was the most active of the softs. Suggestions that the International Cocoa Organization buffer stock manager will be allowed to buy another 35,000 tonnes of materials and some reaction to signs of overselling on the charts caused April cocoa to leap by £40 to £940 a tonne and the May contract to gain £52 to close at £978.

## TODAY

Interest: Border and Southern Stockholders Trust, Greencoat Properties, Fletcher, Arthur and Madley, English National Investments, Ferranti Electronics, John Langley, Ake View Investment Trust, London United Investments, Marborough Properties, Newthill, North British Holdings, Paramec, Safeguard Industries, Silentnight Holdings, John C. Small and Tidmas, Tarmac, Tote and Company, Tozer Kemsley and Milburn, Turnit Wadkin. Economic Statistics: Unemployment (provisional); unfilled vacancies (April provisional);

## BUSINESS NEWS

## Esso triggers new rise in petrol prices

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Esso last night started a new round of petrol price increases that are intended to put between 3.5p and 7p a gallon on four types of petrol in urban areas. Shell, BP and Texaco are expected to follow suit.

Higher Esso prices became effective from midnight. The company said that it was aiming to eliminate all subsidies to its dealers, including the "temporary allowances" it introduced last November. The new pump price will be about 169p a gallon, which compares with the present average of 162p a gallon in urban areas, and 167/168p in the country.

Esso would continue to provide a limited price support to its dealers in areas of hard competition, but it will not be paying any subsidies to bring the new minimum price of 165.5p a gallon.

Petrol prices have risen by more than 10 per cent since the Budget seven weeks ago, when the average urban price was 149/150p a gallon. Apart from the Chancellor's 9p a gallon increase in excise duty, there have now been three separate moves by companies to increase prices.

Somewhat to the industry's surprise, all the increases have held.

Leading oil companies have made no secret of their wish to bring prices back up to 170p a gallon they reached last autumn. They claim to

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## Talbot may salvage £150m deal with Iran

By Clifford Webb  
Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Talbot UK's £150m a year export business with Iran could be saved by a complicated barter deal involving a British merchant bank, a commodity house and a Dutch-registered shipping company.

An oil-for-car-parts agreement has already been initiated by the Iranian Government, Iran National (the car manufacturer), and a team of Talbot executives which has been in Tehran for some weeks.

The delay in announcing progress has been caused by the detailed and delicate negotiations still necessary to satisfy all the parties.

However, motor industry sources suggest that a formal announcement will be made in Tehran and Coventry within a week to 10 days. The Iranians have apparently agreed to sell oil through a commodity house to a European-based oil company with the British merchant bank financing the deal and taking responsibility for Talbot.

Last night Talbot refused to confirm or deny details of the package. A spokesman said: "We are guardedly optimistic. Talks are still continuing in Tehran in an atmosphere of cooperation and we would not want to prejudice them in any way. We can confirm, however, that we have already received some letters of credit for outstanding debts".

The failure of Iran National to meet substantial debts for car kits already delivered led to Talbot halting shipments last September. As a result, 1,700 of the 2,500 employees at the company's Stoke engine and transmission plant near Coventry have been on a one-month lay-off for more than five months.

This has aroused union fears that it could close altogether. Last night local union officials welcomed the progress in the Tehran negotiations, but they are still advising their members to "await events before jumping for joy".

With its home-grown component industry in chaos because of the war with Iraq and with no supplies of engines or gearboxes from Talbot, Iranian car production has collapsed.

But by export restrictions and slow domestic demand, Japan's production of passenger cars, lorries and buses fell by 0.5 per cent in the financial year to March, compared to about 11.1m vehicles.

## £220m earnings 'unsatisfactory'

## Ford profits fall again



Sam Toy: unhappy about productivity

£90m of net interest income, almost half of which was related to the American loans. Net interest income in 1981 was \$67,133 earned in the first nine months of 1980 by Sir Terence Beckett, now director general of the Confederation of British Industry.

Mr Toy's 1981 salary will be affected similarly by Ford's loss for 1981 of \$1.06m and provides a sharp contrast to the \$95,500 salary paid to Sir Michael Edwardes, the BL chairman.

The accounts show that because of Ford's 1981-wide loss of \$1.543m in 1980 — one of the largest corporate deficits in American history

— Mr Toy's performance-related salary for 1981 was reduced to \$165m after tax, up from \$1.073m in 1980.

The result has been a substantial boost to Ford's earnings. The company's operating profit of £130m for 1981 — much of which was earned from the sale of imported vehicles from other Ford plants in Europe — was increased by

## HK Land shares £150m deal

By Michael Prest

There was increasing speculation in the City last night that Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey's NCC Energy group was preparing to sell its 22.5 per cent stake in the American Simplicity Pattern group.

Shares of NCC, formerly National Carbonising where Mr Lacey became chairman two and a half years ago and holds 42 per cent of the stock, were suspended on the Stock Exchange yesterday pending clarification of the company's position.

Before a halt was called to dealings at a new low for the year of 35p, the shares had dropped 20p. At one point this year they changed hands at 12p.

The suspension followed weekend reports that NCC was on the verge of a big crisis, and that Simplicity shareholders were restless with the way Mr Lacey was spending Simplicity's £45m cash mountain.

NCC's stake in Simplicity built up over the past year is worth around £14m at yesterday's 37p, which is almost half the price NCC paid for a major part of the holding.

Simplicity directors were said to be in board meetings

## NCC Energy may sell Simplicity stake

By Philip Robinson

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## Lonrho to decide on Israel link this week

By Our Financial Staff

Lonrho is expected to decide this week whether it will enter into a contract with a leading Israeli company to market and distribute agricultural machinery in Africa. Technical experts from West Germany are understood to be examining the project and Israeli sources said last night that a decision was expected within a couple of days.

The move would almost certainly place Lonrho on the Arab boycott list and cause acute embarrassment to its leading shareholder, the Kuwaiti-controlled Gulf Fisheries.

Gulf, which has already said it will take legal advice if Lonrho invests in Israel, was last night turning its attention to a more immediate battle — the vote on Friday over whether Lonrho will be able to increase its borrow

# Kleinwort Benson

## Continued Progress

*A summary of the Statement by Mr. Robert Henderson,  
Chairman of the parent company,  
KLEINWORT, BENSON, LONSDALE plc,  
in the Report and Accounts for 1981.*

### PROFIT

Profit after tax and transfers to inner reserves totalled £21.7m (1980 - £22.9m). Although Sharps Pixley's contribution was well below the 1980 record figures, profits from that source still exceeded those attained in any previous year. Total dividend is 10p per share (1980 - 9p).

While demand for credit was surprisingly high, competition remained fierce and the earnings from acceptances were reduced. However, our ability to offer sterling facilities to international customers has led to a welcome inflow of business, and our sterling and foreign exchange operations have increased both in scope and profitability.

### EXPORT CREDIT

One benefit of being a bank of our size is the ability to underwrite and syndicate finance for large contracts, both in sterling and dollars, and our Export Credit finance services have been widely marketed.

### CORPORATE FINANCE

We had an outstanding year. The issues for British Aerospace and Cable and Wireless were successively the largest company flotations ever made in the U.K. On the international side, we had by far our most active year.

20 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3DB

Represented in BIRMINGHAM, MANCHESTER, NEWBURY and EDINBURGH and in BAHRAIN · BANGKOK · BOGOTA · BREMEN · BRUSSELS · BUENOS AIRES · CHICAGO · GENEVA · GOTHEBORG · GUERNSEY · HAMBURG · HONG KONG · ISLE OF MAN · JAKARTA · JERSEY · KUALA LUMPUR · LOS ANGELES · MADRID · MELBOURNE · MEXICO CITY · NEW YORK · PARIS · RIO DE JANEIRO · SANTIAGO DE CHILE · SINGAPORE · SYDNEY · TOKYO

### INVESTMENT

Our international investment management business has continued to prosper, and has countered competition both by good performance and by keeping the increase in costs lower than the increase in income derived from greater volume, with the world-wide support of investment teams in our overseas offices. Trustee and financial planning services have also shown international growth.

### OVERSEAS

Our European subsidiaries in Bremen, Brussels and Geneva achieved satisfactory results, and Kleinwort Benson Australia - jointly owned with The Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society - made an encouraging start with a profit for the initial eight months. Our Hong Kong branch and its satellite finance company more than doubled their 1980 profits, offering a full range of international merchant banking services. Our banking and corporate finance business in North America, through offices in New York and Chicago - and, now, Los Angeles - has expanded.

### PRODUCTIVITY

Increasing productivity is helping to combat intensifying competition. Our balances of £3,600m are still handled by office and accounting staff no larger than handled our balance sheet of only £250m twelve years ago.

## BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

### Car sales figures cheer Detroit

Detroit - April 26. - United States car manufacturers increase in sales in mid-April from a year earlier, but were still not prepared to say that industry sales has bottomed out.

Deliveries during the middle 18 days of the month total an estimated 157,924 cars, up from the 147,426 sold in the year-earlier period. The sales were equivalent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 5.8 million units, representing little or no improvement over the selling rate of last month.

Mr. Robert Lund, vice-president of sales and marketing at General Motors, said there were some positive signs in the mid-April results and he was more optimistic about the sales outlook. "We have passed the most difficult period of the year. I think there is a greater feeling of confidence now that things will improve," he said.

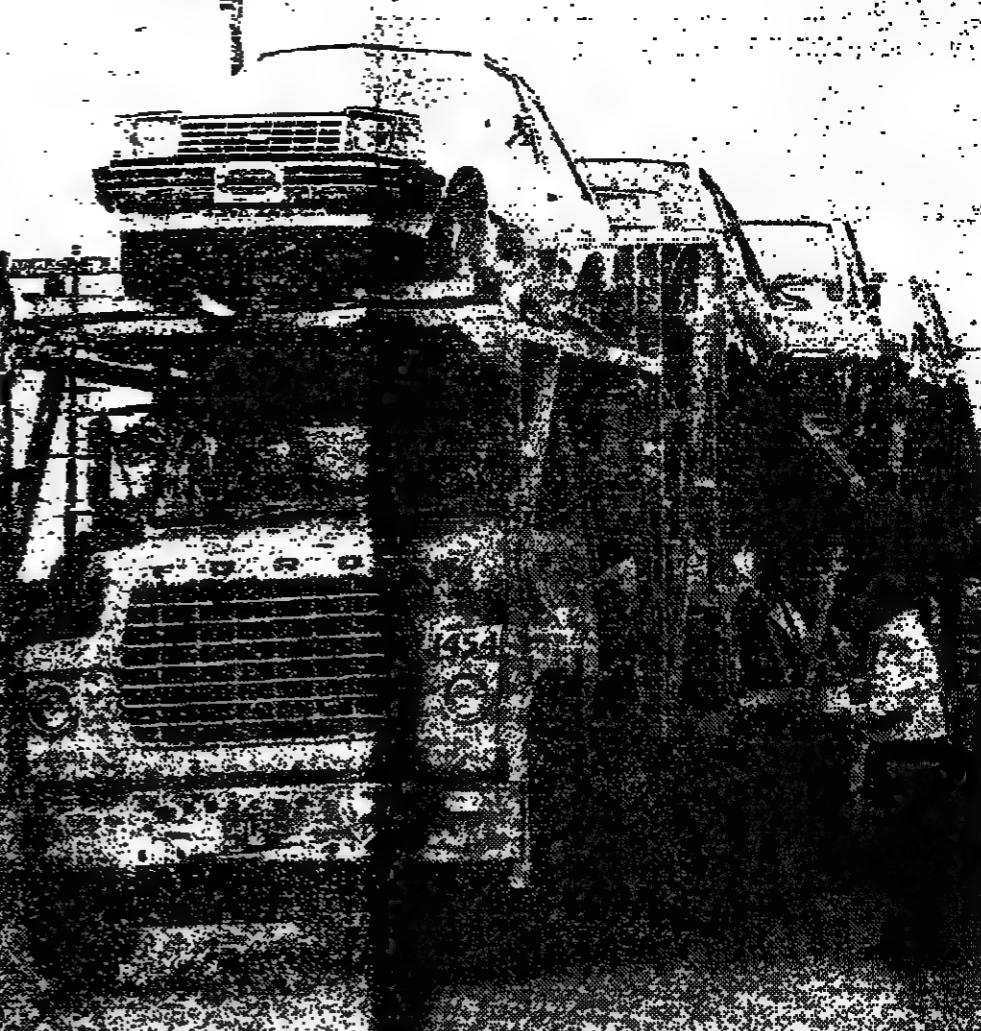
But he refused to rule out the possibility that industry sales might fall in coming months.

A Ford sales analyst said the results showed that there was some stability in the car market. But he added, that there was still considerable uncertainty in the near-term outlook for sales. "It's hard to tell where we'll go from here," he said.

Despite extensive industry promotion programme - reduced interest rate loans from GM and special warranty packages from both Ford and Chrysler - car sales continue to suffer from the effects of the recession and consumer doubts about the future.

"A lack of confidence in the government's ability to bring about a recovery is depressing the car market," market analyst at Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins said recently.

An analysis of the car market published by J D Power Associates, a market research firm, said that nearly 14 million people said they either definitely or probably would buy a new car in the next 12 months, but that many were being kept out of the market for the time being by uncertainty about prices, products, and



Loading Escorts at the Ford assembly plant in Wayne, Michigan

Lund. "But I still can't tell you that everything is right with the world."

One "surprisingly strong part of the market recently has been in the medium to

#### MARKET SHARE

	APRIL 1982
General Motors	61.1 59.1
Ford	23.0 24.2
Chrysler	13.3 13.2
Volkswagen	1.7 2.8
American Motors	0.9 1.0

large-car segment. On Friday, GM announced that it would increase production at two large-car plants in Fairfax, Kansas, and Lansing,

Michigan, adding a second shift at both.

GM, which also said it would increase truck chassis production at a plant in Detroit, said the combined moves would return 9,500 hourly employees to work at the three plants.

Car companies also have been benefiting from a resurgence in truck sales. Deliveries of trucks have been running at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2.7 million units, compared with 2.3 million units sold last year. To further stimulate truck sales, Chrysler said that it would offer \$300 to \$2,000 (\$168 to \$1,120) rebates on certain Dodge trucks.

—AP-Dow Jones.

### US machine tool orders slump

The continuing recession and doubts about the strength of the forecasted second half business upturn are causing many American companies to curtail capital spending.

Machine tool producers say they are getting a lot of order cancellations as manufacturers cut expansion and modernization programmes.

Few companies are placing orders for machine tools, which are used to shape metal parts from industrial gears to refrigerator doors.

Net new orders, the excess of orders over cancellations, fell to \$135.4m (£76.5m) in March, down 61 per cent from a year earlier, according to the National Machine Tool Builders' Association. That was the lowest order level since January of 1976, and was down 17 per cent from February, the association reported.

"There's a general trend toward order cancellations," one observer said. "It isn't only the little subcontractors that are cancelling. We are seeing cancellations by larger concerns, too."

"Energy-related companies are reviewing their requirements and have decided their

growth will not go on forever," said another. "Some of the suppliers to the oil-drilling industry are having cash-flow problems because of lower drilling activity, and they can't pay for the machines they've ordered.

Machine tool buyers cancelled \$69.1m of orders in March, more than double the unusually low \$28.6m in February and about 30 per cent higher than the monthly average of cancellations in 1981. Some producers say high cancellations have been continuing this month.

Orders show no signs of picking up, industry executives say. "We're getting an order here and an order there, but there isn't any industry that is really ordering machine tools," Mr. Kermut Kuck, chairman of a Ohio machine tool company, said.

The nation's factories operated at a seasonally adjusted rate of 71.4 per cent of capacity in March, which indicated no need for added capacity. Profits are low and concern that high interest rates will prevent a strong recovery later this year discourages

from making commitments for expansion.

Some businessmen and economists are worried that the federal government's large cash needs to cover the budget deficit may collide with business borrowing needs as the economy picks up, pushing interest rates to record levels late this year and choking off economic recovery.

"We expect machine tool orders to remain fairly flat for the rest of this year, with a pickup coming in the second quarter of next year," another industrialist said. High interest rates are considered the biggest problem, because they discourage consumer borrowing and thus car demand for cars, houses and appliances, as well as making borrowing more expensive for business.

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INTERNATIONAL



JAPAN

Open trade move delayed

Japan will not be able to announce its second package of market-opening measures on May 1 as planned, Mr Kichi Miyazawa, the chief cabinet secretary said in Tokyo yesterday.

He told reporters that a meeting between the government leaders and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, to discuss the package had been cancelled over the advisability of liberalising food imports.

The new measures would be the second such package in three months as part of Japan's efforts to defuse demands by the US and the EEC that it opens its markets to more imports.

Japanese vehicle production in 1981 fell 0.6 per cent to 11.1 million from 11.18 million the preceding year, the Automobile Manufacturers' Association said.

China has signed an agreement for a yen 60,000m loan (about £131.55m) from the Japanese Government's Overseas Economic Cooperation fund for its economic development projects.

Nippon Steel Corporation has notified leading Japanese steel customers that it plans to raise its steel prices by an average of 5.3 per cent from June/July shipments.

Orders received by 43 big Japanese construction companies in March rose 4.6 per cent to a seasonally-adjusted yen 851.270m (about £186.8m) from an upward revised yen 814.040m in February which was up 21.4 per cent from January, the Construction Ministry said.

KUWAIT

The Kuwait cabinet has approved a new budget of 3.200m Kuwaiti dinars (£5.274m) down by about 39 per cent over the present budget reflecting the effects of the oil market glut.

FRANCE

The net consolidated profits of Maisons Phenix, the residential construction firm, tumbled 72 per cent to Fr 29.5m (about £2.55m) last year as the sagging economy continued to depress the French construction industry.

LEBANON

Iraq has said Syria made false statements to the royalties it received for the transit of Iraqi oil across its territory to Mediterranean terminals, halted earlier this month. Mr Tayeb Abdellatif, the Iraqi oil minister, was quoted by the Iraqi news agency as saying that Syria claimed it received only \$20m, (about £11m) annually from Iraq in transit royalties. But he said that under the agreement with Syria, Iraq had to pay at least \$37m a year under any circumstances, whether the oil was exported or not.

SOUTH KOREA

South Korea and the EEC ended three days of talks in Seoul on Saturday without agreement on a new four-year bilateral textile pact from 1983, the South Korean commerce ministry said. EEC negotiators were trying to cut quotas on five sensitive items by between 10 and 12 per cent, but the Koreans opposed any cut in basic levels.

CHINA

China is amalgamating all its shipbuilding facilities into a single corporation called the China Shipping Company. The sixth ministry of machine building, which bakes and merchant vessels, is being merged with parts of the ministry of communications and shipyards in Shanghai, Dalian and Canton. The new company will be worth £200m worth of ships and marine equipment in the second half of last year and is trying to expand its export sales, particularly of container ships.

DENMARK

Consumer prices rose in Denmark by 0.9 per cent in March from February, and were up by 10.6 per cent from March 1981. The largest reported increase was 1.8 per cent in the price of footwear and clothing.

VENUEZUELA

Venezuela's oil production so far this year has reached an average 1.80 million barrels per day, down from the average of 2.11 barrels.

CORRECTION

The total of underdeclarations of value-added tax discovered in 1980-81 was £146m, not £416m, as stated in the Business Editor's column on April 20. The overall cost of VAT collection is 1.2p in the pound, not 2p.

Peter Norman explains how a row over an obscure commodity, corn gluten, could lead to a serious rift between the two largest trading blocks. The EEC wants to limit imports from the United States which sees the move as the thin edge of the protectionist wedge. American officials warn that domestic pressures may force the Reagan Administration into retaliatory action against the EEC.

Maize farming in America: a derivative of the crop is at the heart of the dispute

Brussels A furious row has erupted between the United States and the European Community over trade in agricultural products.

While the attention of the world has been focused on the Falkland Islands crisis, the temperature has risen alarmingly in the at best uneasy relationship between the two largest trading blocks on earth.

The immediate bone of contention is corn gluten — an obscure commodity obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of alcohol and sweeteners from maize and used as a substitute for cereals in animal feed.

The European Commission has proposed to negotiate in the context of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) for a limit to the amount of corn gluten that the United States can sell to Europe.

The result has been strong and uncompromising language from the administration in Washington and the issue has even been drawn to the attention of President Reagan.

Suddenly, high placed United States officials are talking of "collusion" course", insisting that their non-tariff access for corn gluten into the EEC is "not negotiable" and threatening the Community with retaliatory action if it goes ahead and endorses the Commission's plans.

The trade at issue amounted to about 2.7 million tonnes and was worth around \$500m (£230m) to America last year. But as the reaction in Washington shows, the Commission's proposal, announced without fanfare in the week before Easter, has touched a raw nerve and points to a much bigger problem.

The corn gluten issue has come to symbolize what the Americans perceive as an assault by the Community on their agriculture. What turns irritation to anger is the belief that the EEC is waging an unfair campaign driving American products from the European market and the markets of third countries by the indiscriminate use of subsidies.

Add to this the fact that American agriculture is suffering from a slump in profitability that has brought incomes down in real terms to levels last known in the depression of the 1930s and a foreign trade concern becomes an emotionally charged domestic political issue.

The European Community con-



## US and Europe head for trade conflict

The American perception of the EEC's policy is not ameliorated knowing that Europe's farmers are campaigning for two-figure increases in guaranteed-minimum prices and a suspicion that the Commission's proposal to limit corn gluten imports was devised in the first place as political sop to the cereal growers of France to smooth the way towards an eventual price package.

The Americans predict that their agricultural exports will fall this year for the first time since 1969.

ters that the United States is mounting a systematic attack on the CAP that obscures the fact that America subsidises its own producers, sets guaranteed intervention policies for a wide range of products and imposes quantitative import restrictions on commodities as varied as dairy products, sugar, cotton and peanuts. The United States, for example, imports just 300 tonnes of butter a year from New Zealand — about a third of 1 per cent of the annual New Zealand butter imports of the EEC.

too expensive a commodity to feed to their animals.

There is a fear that a concession to the Community on corn gluten would lead to demands that duty-free soya imports also be subject to limitation.

The Americans see the corn glut as the thin end of a wedge where the EEC Commission will try eventually to limit cereal substitute imports because they have grown in value to be worth about \$5,000m annually.

Behind the immediate issue is a different understanding of the GATT rules governing world trade.

The United States asserts that GATT exists to promote free trade and that the codes allowing potentially distorting factors such as subsidies should be regarded as exceptions rather than the rule. The EEC view of the subsidy code is that it expressly allows the Community to export its goods, provided traditional patterns of trade are not disrupted.

American nerves have frayed at what is an inopportune moment for the EEC. American irritation could upset the Versailles summit in June and lead to the EEC being put in the dock when the first ministerial meeting of GATT since June 1973 is convened in Geneva in November.

The United States is already claiming a moral superiority through pressing for freer trade in the 1980s in a number of sectors including agriculture and services.

Parallel to this overall strategy, the administration in Washington is pursuing specific complaints against the EEC's subsidised exports and its import limitations in the GATT.

While Washington is strong on free trade rhetoric, officials point out that domestic pressures are such that the administration could decide to retaliate against the EEC.

Nobody is talking about a transatlantic trade war just yet, because neither side has abandoned the rules of the game. But American officials in the front line — the United States Mission to the European Communities — point out that the administration has authority in the United States Farm Bill of 1981 to introduce subsidies to rival those of the EEC and the Commodity Credit Corporation has between \$20,000m and \$25,000m to finance a "subsidy war".

Financial markets hardly batted an eyelid at the re-ranking of South Georgia. Sterling fell to \$1.75 in overnight P.M. East trade and picked up steadily during the European trading day to close only marginally lower in basket terms — 0.3 down at 89.5 — and 60 points firmer (at 51.777) against a weak dollar. Domestic interest rates, a touch higher initially, also showed no real sign of upset.

All in all, that is not an especially surprising performance. Markets had half expected a military operation to be mounted against South Georgia and had come to view it as likely to strengthen Britain's negotiating hand.

But any further military escalation will almost certainly be viewed in a rather different light, particularly if it threatens to draw outside powers into the dispute. For the moment though, markets will probably be happy to hold steady in the hope that the situation will be contained.

What might have been happening in financial markets had there been no Falklands crisis remains a matter of conjecture. But one can be fairly certain that we would already be on the way to a fresh round of interest rate cuts.

The dollar has been showing increasing signs of weariness over the past couple of weeks and Friday's unexpected news of a fall in United States money supply sent it lower against both the Deutsche mark and the yen, despite some unease about the trend, in non-borrowed reserves.

Clive Discount Recovery

The interest rate roller-coaster that took base rates up, to 16 per cent late last summer and left Clive Discount with a modest loss after six months' trading has since been coming steadily down the other side of the hill. The result is that the discount houses have generally enjoyed a fairly good run through winter, and for Clive that has meant a marginal increase in its net disclosed full year profit — the 12 months to the end of March — to £1.95m.

Clive says it has had relatively little exposure in the gilt market and that most of its activity has been in the form of a high turnover in eligible bills.

But while the massive shortfalls in the money markets have generated enormous bill volume, that has often been on very thin margins. At 29p, the shares yield 7.8 per cent on the increased dividend, while retentions have pushed published net worth up to £6.7m.

The slowdown in growth contradicts the assertion by Sir Harold Wilson that the pension funds alone would have an annual influx of new money totalling some £25,000m by the middle of this decade. In 1981 the

interest rate roller-coaster that took base rates up, to 16 per cent late last summer and left Clive Discount with a modest loss after six months' trading has since been coming steadily down the other side of the hill. The result is that the discount houses have generally enjoyed a fairly good run through winter, and for Clive that has meant a marginal increase in its net disclosed full year profit — the 12 months to the end of March — to £1.95m.

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## THE UNITED STATES DEBENTURE CORPORATION p.l.c.

Extracts from the Directors' Report Year Ended 31st January, 1982

	1982	1981	% Change
Gross Revenue .....	£6,800,440	£5,480,798	+ 4.9
Net Assets .....	£110,420,791	£96,773,448	+ 14.1
Per Ordinary 26p Stock Units:			
Earnings .....	5.52p	5.72p	+ 3.5
Dividend .....	5.52p	5.58p	+ 6.1
Net Asset Value .....	183.1p	133.4p	+ 14.8

**Dividend and Revenue**  
We are pleased to report a 3.5% increase in after tax revenue available for Ordinary Stockholders to a record level of £6,088 millions (1981 £5,930 millions). Whilst our gross income from the United Kingdom was marginally lower at £2,047 million (1981 £2,107 million), gross income from North America was 33.3% higher at £2,321 million (1981 £1,745 million). This increase in North American income was greatly helped by the translation of strong dollar imports into relatively weak sterling. Indeed, the sterling rate against the American dollar began the Company's financial year at \$2.3670 and finished at \$1.8810.

In view of this improved income performance and also the better prospects we see ahead for the receipt of dividend income in the current year, we are pleased to be able to recommend a final net dividend of 3.92p per ordinary stock unit, making a total dividend for the year ended 31st January, 1982 of 5.92p per ordinary stock unit representing a 6.1% increase. This is a full distribution of the year's income.

In the current year we anticipate that corporate profitability in the United States will show a good improvement, particularly in the United States of America, due to the end of recession there. The growth of corporate profits is likely to be a lesser rate than last year. So whilst we do not anticipate a very marked increase in total dividend income received, it should nonetheless be possible to maintain the current rate of dividend.

**Investments**  
The total value of the Company's investments was again a record and grew to £111,398 millions (1981 £97,893 millions). The market value of our United Kingdom investments increased by 15.4% as compared with the 14.5% rise in the Financial Times All Share Index. The market value of our investments in the United States of America increased by 12.3% as compared with the 17.0% rise in the Standard and Poor's Composite Index, as adjusted for movements in the exchange rate.

Our United Kingdom portfolio's underlying out-performance of our American portfolio was partially counteracted by the weakness of sterling against the dollar. Indeed, the percentage of investments in the United Kingdom was barely changed at 71.3% (1981 70.6%) and that of the United States of America standing at 26.2% (1981 25.8%). The fall was caused not by any management policy to reduce investment in energy holdings, but by the generally higher prices of energy in the United States.

The market value of the Company's energy portfolio to the build up of the current oil over-supply and the resulting price declines in the energy market was almost entirely responsible for the Standard and Poor's Composite Index showing a better advance than that of our American portfolio which has a pronounced bias towards investments in the oil and gas industries.

**Investment Policy**  
In these challenging times for the investment trust movement we consider it very important to restate the investment policy of this Company which remains unchanged from last year. That is to say, our objectives continue to be to provide stockholders with a steadily increasing income whilst obtaining an acceptable rate of appreciation of the Company's investments. It is intended that these objectives should be achieved through the medium of equity investments in the United Kingdom, United States of America and Canada. It is not the practice of the Company to invest in property, in bonds or in cash.

With regard to our energy commitment, we acknowledge that the short term outlook for energy shares is unpromising, with prices for crude oil and refined petroleum products likely to remain weak until the resumption of world economic growth and the rebuilding of energy supplies. However, despite the depressed share prices of our energy investments, we feel that their quality is such that recovery eventually comes. They will once again outperform the stock market, especially those companies which have a strong energy position.

We intend further to reduce our investment in Canada by making timely switches to the United States of America. It is our policy to retain investments in Canada only if they stand up favourably to American companies. It is significant that Canadian investments now represent only 2.5% of our total investments.

Our United States portfolio's target is to have at least 40% of the Company's assets invested in the United States of America. We would normally only switch to the United States if the sterling/dollar exchange rate provided that this course of action would result in a significant increase in total dividend income.

We will continue to concentrate investment in strongly financed companies with a capacity to increase dividends at an above average rate.

We consider that stock markets in the United Kingdom and the United States of America will show worldwide advances by the end of the current financial year, and that the Standard and Poor's Composite Index, as adjusted for likely movements in the exchange rate, will show a greater rate of increase than the Financial Times All Share Index. We conclude that it is prudent to remain fully invested at this time.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts can be obtained from:

The Secretary,  
The United States Debenture Corporation p.l.c.,  
Astral House, Basinghall Avenue,  
London, EC2V 5DD.

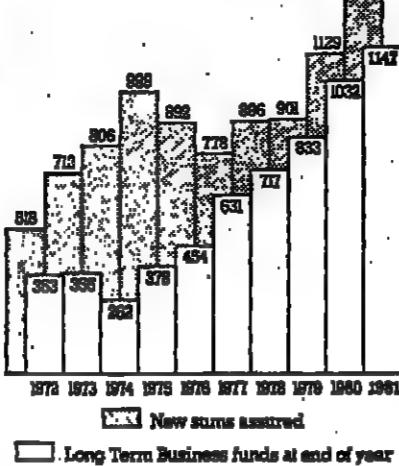
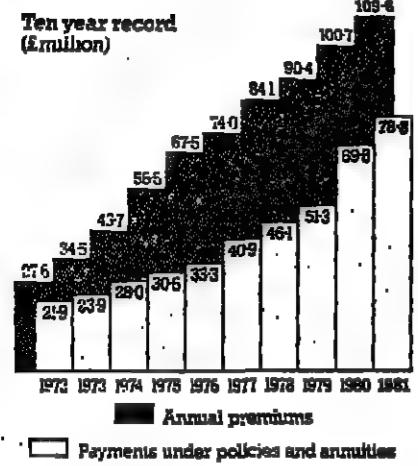
## Equity & Law Life Assurance Society plc

Extracts from the statement by the Chairman, Mr P D J H Cox, circulated with the Report and Accounts for 1981:

- \* Our new business in 1981 shows another substantial increase.
- \* New annual premiums for individual business in the United Kingdom last year were £13.7m, 33% higher than in 1980. Half of this was in respect of unit-linked contracts. In the autumn we launched five new unit trusts to which savings policies can be linked.
- \* In Holland the total new business written in the market in 1981 was well below the previous year's volume and competition was therefore fierce. Despite this, new annual premiums for the Society were 8% up.
- \* New annual premiums in Germany last year were £20.7m and net new sums assured £44m - up 74% and 134% respectively.

Highlights of the Year	1981	1980
New Sums Assured	£1,417	£1,129
New Annual Premiums	25.1	21.5
Total Premium Income	132.7	123.0
Payments to Policyholders	78.8	69.8
Group Net Assets	1,273	1,142
Investment Reserve	123	108
Dividend for the Year (per share)	15p	13p

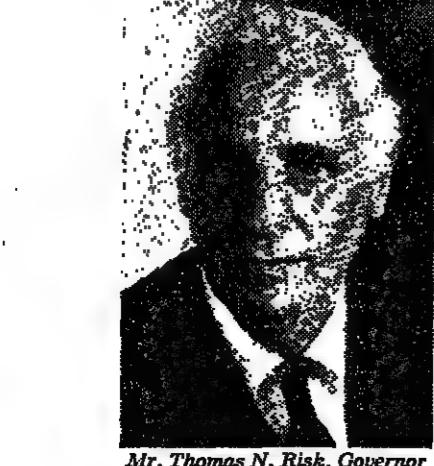
- \* Of the total of £94m invested last year, £34m was in respect of unit-linked policies. Unit-linked funds are now £180m, 14% of our total invested assets. £16m was invested in Holland and Germany against liabilities there and much of the balance of £44m was invested overseas, including £20m in Japanese equities and £5m in North American equities and £4.5m in properties in Europe.
- \* The total investment income rose from £81m to £94m and the value of the invested assets appreciated by £27m.



Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, 20 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3ES.



**Equity & Law**

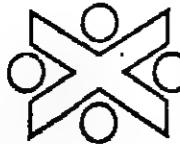


Mr. Thomas N. Risk, Governor

Summary of Group Results		
Year ended	28th Feb. 1982 (£ millions)	28th Feb. 1981 (£ millions)
Group operating profit	49.8	44.4
Share of Associated Companies' Profits	0.8	0.7
Subordinated loan interest	50.6	46.1
Payable to Staff under Profit-Sharing Schemes	1.4	—
Group Profit before Tax	49.2	45.1
Total Assets	4,359	3,568
Proprietors' Funds	302	238

### SALIENT FEATURES from the Annual Report

- \* Group pre-tax profits increased by 9%. Total resources up by 22%. Dividend increased by 20%.
- \* Proprietors' Funds exceed £300 million for the first time.
- \* Free capital improved to a healthy 5.5%.
- \* Operating expenses continued to grow - but at a more moderate level.
- \* Government levy takes £7.4 million.
- \* Small business schemes actively supported by the Bank.
- \* Oil and energy business fulfilling all promises.
- \* Strong marketing stance in personal and business sectors.
- \* International business continues to grow: issue of \$100 million Floating Rate Notes.
- \* Record profits from North West Securities and British Linen Bank.



**BANK OF SCOTLAND**

**...the Bank...** a British bank based in Edinburgh

## Simon maintains profit margins

But it is a hard slog, chairman says

Cautious though Simon Engineering's chairman, Mr Harry Harrison, is about trading conditions in 1982, his plant manufacturing and oil and chemical servicing group has been maintaining profit margins very well.

The group announced slightly higher profit figures for the last financial year than the market expected - with pretax up from £19.3m to £20.3m. The final dividend is increased from 8p to 8.6p a share making 12.6p for the year (Sally White writes).

Simon's share price was already moving up ahead of the figures, at 380p against Friday's close of 360p. But it fell back on profit-taking to 37p, where it yields 4.6p. Bicker's Hare Govere now going for about £22m for 1982, which would put the rating at nine times: they think the company looks an attractive buy.

Mr Harrison says progress out of recession continues to be a hard slog. But there is a glimmer of an upturn in demand for plant for the contracting industry, for equipment from the mechanical handling industry, in orders for solvents for plant companies, and chemicals for the oil industry.

The question is whether this is sustainable: a fairly gloomy thing to be forced to say after so many recessions in recent years.

Acquisition is another area where Simon has had to make more substantial progress by this time. It has a large amount of cash, interest-recoverable less amountable was £3.7m, cash and deposits less overdraft finished at £43m, cash and deposits less overdraft finished at £43m, but so far it has made only small takeovers of businesses, notably in the United States. In fact, as Mr Harrison points out, these have been easy to assimilate into existing companies, and therefore less disruptive than a large undertaking.

It is happening in developed countries, where existing clients are being upgraded, new ones added, and even more in developing countries, where new airports are seen as essential lifelines for both domestic and overseas traffic.

Sales overall were only slightly better - from £67.4m to £68m. In the breakdown of profit contribution the outstanding growth came from the manufacturing group, which makes sewage and effluent treatment plant, and hydraulic equipment. Profit there was up from £1.97m to £2.33m.

Oil service profit increased, as did process plant manufacturing's contribution. Food engineering was depressed by the recession in the United States, and by currency factors. Merchanting lost a little ground, but storage held its own.

Mr Harrison sounds fairly happy with the year's management record of both industrial activity and cash. Future progress is dependent on an end to the world recession, and in particular the recovery of the United States economy. Overseas companies contributed 30 per cent of profits, up from about 10 per cent.

### Chocks away for airports

Airports are seen increasingly as preferable to new railways, especially in big countries with little or no infrastructure, for international traffic air travel has already replaced deep sea lines and local schooners as the best way to travel. A country without an airport is virtually cut off.

The £850m a year Plessey Group moved into airports in the early 1970s with its radar subsidiary, which was already involved, gradually expanding with traffic control equipment and eventually to total planning, design, equipment supply and project management.

Plessey continues to be highly regarded in the City. Sally White writes, where analysts are going for pretax figures for this financial year of £110m and about £126m in next year, against last year's figure of £88m. The rate is high, about 19 times on forecast earnings.

### Sign of upturn at Brook St

Brook Street Bureau, the employment agency was still making losses at the end of the financial year, but a recovery is in sight. The loss in the second half was below that for the opening six months and Mr Eric Hurst, joint chairman, says that demand for staff is improving. Temporary staff placing started to get better in March and there is a slight improvement just coming through in permanent staff inquiries.

The loss for the year is £13m, on turnover down from £22m to £14.9m. The final dividend, to maintain trustee status, is a nominal 0.1p - the total for the year.

Overseas the picture is brighter with Australia increasing its contribution to profits; Mr Hurst thinks it unlikely that a return to profits could be forecast before the autumn, because his business is dependent on a recovery in the economy generally.

Staircase trouble

COMMODITIES	
COPPER: Higher grade closed earlier. Afternoon - Standard cash £290.50-307.11; three months £290.50-307.11; one month £290.50-311.00. Sales: 3,600 tonnes. Afternoon - £290.50-311.00; three months £290.50-311.00; one month £290.50-311.00. Sales: 3,600 tonnes.	
ALUMINUM: Closed barely steady. Afternoon - Standard cash £290.50-307.11; three months £290.50-307.11; one month £290.50-307.11. Sales: 3,600 tonnes.	
SILVER: Standard cash £290.50-311.00; three months £290.50-311.00; one month £290.50-311.00. Sales: 3,600 tonnes.	
COTTON: Standard cash £290.50-311.00; three months £290.50-311.00; one month £290.50-311.00. Sales: 3,600 tonnes.	
TEA: A total of 42,070 tonnes were offered at yesterday's London auction at 75.00-75.05 per cent. The official report states:	
Assam CTC was a weak feature and substantial withdrawals. Sylhet, Darjeeling and CTC Darjeeling were also withdrawn. CTC Darjeeling was 75.00-75.05 per cent unquoted.	
TEA: Standard cash £290.50-311.00; three months £290.50-311.00; one month £290.50-311.00. Sales: 3,600 tonnes.	
WHEAT: Standard cash £290.50-311.00; three months £290.50-311.00; one month £290.50-311.00. Sales: 3,600 tonnes.	
COTTON: Standard cash £290.50-311.00; three months £290.50-311.00; one month £290.50-311.00. Sales: 3,600 tonnes.	
LONDON CLOSING GOLD: OTHER: Standard cash £290.50-311.00; three months £290.50-311.00; one month £290.50-311.00. Sales: 3,600 tonnes.	
TEA: Standard cash £290.50-311.00; three months £290.50-311.00; one month £290.50-311.00. Sales: 3,600 tonnes.	
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LONDON CLOSING GOLD: OTHER: Standard cash £290.50-311.00	





## Legal Appointments

## SOLICITOR

Wells & Hind, a long-established Practice in Nottingham, have a vacancy for a high-calibre Solicitor, preferably under 30, with at least three years' qualified experience, prepared to undertake a range of domestic and light commercial conveyancing.

We require an enthusiastic and hardworking person who can work unsupervised at a consistently high rate, handling a large caseload including complex lending situations.

Applications, with full c.v. and salary history, to: Mr D. G. Chapman, Partnership Secretary, Wells & Hind, 14 Fletcher Gate, Nottingham, NG1 2FX.

## Solicitor or Legal Executive for PRIVATE CLIENTS DEPARTMENT

Linklaters & Paines wish to recruit a solicitor or legal executive for their Private Clients Department; the candidate should have at least two years' suitable experience, and will be required to deal with the administration of estates, estate planning, wills for individuals and the general and taxation affairs of trusts (but excluding trust accounting and administration). Matters handled will vary in nature, size and complexity and often a foreign element will be involved.

Salary and benefits, which will take into account age and experience, will be attractive.

Apply with full c.v. to: John Harrison, Personnel Manager, Linklaters & Paines, Barrington House, 59-67 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA.

## SOLICITOR

## FOR SHIPPING/AIRCRAFT AND LEASE FINANCING

Linklaters & Paines wish to recruit a Solicitor to undertake work involving shipping, aircraft and equipment leasing and related financing transactions; some experience would be an advantage but initial training will be given if required. The candidate, who may be recently qualified, must have a good academic record, an ability to get on with others and should be willing to travel abroad at short notice. The successful candidate may be invited, in due course, to work for a period in one of our overseas offices (Hong Kong, New York, Paris and Brussels). Salary and benefits which will take into account age and experience will be attractive.

Apply with full c.v. to: John Harrison, Personnel Manager, Linklaters & Paines, Barrington House, 59-67 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA.

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW  
The Council of Management invites applications for the

## Directorship of the Institute

The post is full-time and a commencing salary at an appropriate point on the Universities' professional scale will be offered, together with USS benefits. Letters of application, from persons with qualifications and interests in public international law, private international law, comparative law or European Community law, should be accompanied by a full curriculum vitae and the names of three persons to whom reference may be made. They should be sent, in confidence, before 22 May, 1982, to:

The Secretary,  
British Institute of International and Comparative Law,  
Charles Clore House,  
17 Russell Square, London WC1B 5DR.

## LEADING INTERNATIONAL P &amp; I CLUB REQUIRES YOUNG LAWYERS

We are looking for young lawyers to join our defence department to handle commercial/maritime problems. You would be involved in disputes arising under charter parties which would frequently result in arbitration or litigation. In many instances you would be dealing direct with shipowners and some prior maritime experience would be invaluable. You would be part of the small team of young lawyers performing an exciting and well rewarded role. Please apply:

Box No. 1745 G, The Times

## SOLICITOR OR LEGAL EXECUTIVE REQUIRED

for busy conveyancing department in medium sized Central London firm. Applicants must be able to handle matters with minimum supervision and will be expected to deal with a wide variety of commercial and domestic conveyancing for public company and private clients. A good salary will be paid to the successful applicant.

Box No. 1747 G, The Times

CLYDE & CO., solicitors with offices in London, Guildford and Hong Kong, have further vacancies in their London office for

## Young Solicitors for Commercial Litigation

As a result of a continuous increase in work, Clyde & Co. require Solicitors, recently qualified or with up to three years' post-qualification experience, to conduct international shipping, insurance and transport cases, including advising on and handling disputes in this country and in many foreign jurisdictions, involving a wide variety of legal and commercial problems and travel abroad. Preference will be given to candidates with a good academic record and experience in commercial litigation. The rewards and prospects in this expanding firm are excellent.

Candidates should apply in writing, enclosing a comprehensive curriculum vitae and quoting reference 2022 to Mrs. Indira Brown, Corporate Resourcing Group, London Business Centre, 77-79 Wells Street, London W1P 3RE. Telephone: 01-580 5522.

## Corporate Resourcing Group

Management Consultants - Executive Search

## Salerooms and Antiques

## Sotheby's

FOUNDED 1744

New Bond Street  
34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA  
Tel: (01) 493 8080

Tuesday 27th April at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm  
FINE ORIENTAL MINIATURES,  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND PRINTED BOOKS:  
THE PROPERTY OF THE HONORABLE KEVORKIAN FUND AND OTHER  
PROPERTIES Cat. (59 illus.) £6.50

Wednesday 28th April at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm  
FINE RUGS, CARPETS AND TEXTILES  
Cat. (253 illus.) £10

Wednesday 28th April at 10.30 am and 2 pm  
ISLAMIC COINS MAINLY IN GOLD  
Cat. (185 illus.) £3

Thursday 29th April at 11 am  
GOOD SILVER Cat. (60 illus.) £3

Thursday 29th April at 2.30 pm  
WATERCOLOURS, PAINTINGS AND PRINTS  
ON GREEN AND NEAR EASTERN INTEREST  
INCLUDING A SECTION OF  
WATERCOLOURS FROM THE STUDIO OF  
CARL HAAG, R.W.S. Cat. (91 illus.) £3.50

Friday 30th April at 11 am  
AFRICAN, OCEANIC, PRE-COLUMBIAN AND  
AMERICAN INDIAN WORKS OF ART  
Cat. (67 illus.) £4.50

Conduit Street, Fast Sale Service  
26 Conduit Street, London W1R 9TB  
Tel: (01) 493 8080

Tuesday 27th April at 2.30 pm and following day at  
10.30 am and 2 pm  
ORIENTAL CERAMICS AND WORKS OF ART,  
ANTIQUITIES, ASIAN AND PRIMITIVE  
WORKS OF ART, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN  
SILVER, PLATED AND ALLIED WARES,  
OBJECTS OF VERTU AND EUROPEAN  
WORKS OF ART Cat. £3.50

Bloomsfield Place  
New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA  
Tel: (01) 493 8080

Tuesday 27th April at 11 am  
VALUABLE PRINTED BOOKS  
Cat. (41 illus.) £3

Wednesday 28th April at 10.30 am  
FINE WINES AND VINTAGE PORT Cat. £1.25

Belgravia  
19 Mincing Lane, London SW1X 8LB  
Tel: (01) 235 3311

Tuesday 27th April at 10.30 pm  
FINE VICTORIAN WATERCOLOURS AND  
DRAWINGS Cat. (253 illus.) £1.25

Wednesday 28th April at 10.30 pm  
SCULPTURE Cat. (149 illus.) £3

Filching  
Filching Manor, Filching,  
Nr. Polegate, Sussex Tel: (0321) 5190

Saturday 8th May at 11.30 am  
VETERAN, VINTAGE AND SPECIAL  
INTEREST VEHICLES — BY ORDER OF  
M. NEWTON SMITH, ESQ., AND OTHER  
OWNERS Illus. Cat. £1.10

News from Sotheby's

This week sees the move from Belgravia to  
Bond Street of their department specialising in  
19th century works of art: furniture, bronzes,  
clocks and watches, silver and objects of vertu,  
textiles and costumes.

Properties in these categories should be  
brought for appraisal, or consigned for sale, to  
19 New Bond Street, where future sales will be  
held.

Chester, Cheshire Tel: (0244) 315531  
Tuesdays, Tuesdays and Thursdays  
SILVER, SILVER PLATE AND JEWELLERY  
AND PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS,  
WATERCOLOURS AND PRINTS

Pulborough, West Sussex  
Tel: (07982) 3831

Thursdays, Wednesdays  
PAINTINGS AND COLLECTORS' ITEMS

Torquay, Devon Tel: (0805) 26277

Tuesdays, Wednesdays  
COLLECTORS' ITEMS, WORKS OF ART AND  
FURNITURE

Thursday 6th May and following days at 10 am  
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER AND PLATE  
AND JEWELLERY Illus. Cat. £2

Geneva  
Hotel des Bergues, Quai des Bergues, Geneva  
Tel: (022) 31 50

Tuesday 4th May at 9.30 pm  
FINE DRAWS. RARE WINES AND SPIRITS  
Cat. £2.50

Wednesday 5th May at 5 pm and following day at 10 am,  
11 am and 12.30 pm  
FINE JEWELS Illus. Cat. £1.40

Thursday 6th May at 9 pm  
FINE EUROPEAN SILVER Illus. Cat. £2.25

Friday 7th May at 10 am  
FINE FABERGE, RUSSIAN WORKS OF ART,  
GOLD BOXES, OBJECTS OF VERTU AND  
PORTRAIT MINIATURES Illus. Cat. £2.25

Friday 7th May at 11 pm  
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £2.25

Catalogues 10s post and 10s post unless otherwise stated.

For full details of forthcoming sales, telephone 01-580 5522.

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For full details of forthcoming sales, telephone 01-58



## Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

## BBC 1

6.40 Open University: 'The God that Rules' 7.05 Language Handicap 7.30 Deer Farming 7.55 Closedown 9.05 For Schools: Colleges: Homage to George 9.30 Serial: Capricorn Game (1) 10.15 Sex Education 10.30 Closedown in English 11.17 Freshwater Shanty 11.37 Closedown 12.30 After Noon with Ian Ross and Moira Stuart. The weather details come from Anne Purvis 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report and news summary with subtitles) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One takes a look at what life might be like in the year 2000 2.45 The Final: A See-Saw programme for the very young (1) 2.12 Closedown 3.25 Weekend Wardrobe. The first of a new series designed to help the home dressmaker. Introduced by Ann Ladbury with designs by Caroline Charles 3.53 Regional news (not London)

## BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Machine Tools: Control; 7.05 Electronics and Alarms: 7.30 Language Development; 7.55 Closedown; 11.00 Play School: For Benji and Friends. The story is: Mr Bumble and Mr Bee by Judy Whifield. The guest percussionist is Alan Graham; 11.25 Closedown: 1.45 Racing from Ascot; Julian Wilson introduces the Triflum Hurdle (2.00); The Royal Novices' Steeplechase (2.30); the Peasant Duty Novel Steeplechase (Formerly the Hainz) (3.05); and the Alpine Meadow Hurdle (3.40). The commentators are Peter O'Sullivan and Richard Pitman. 3.55 Closedown

## ITV/LONDON

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (above 3.55) on BBC 2). 4.20 The All New Poppy Show: Three cartoons featuring the indestructible lascer. 4.40 The Record Breakers with Roy Castle and Norris McWhirter (r). 5.05 John Craven's Newsworld. The latest news world news for young people presented in adult fashion. 5.10 Ringtones. Comic adventures of a tame spirit (r). 5.40 News with Michael Sullivan 6.00 South East at Six. 6.25 Nationwide. Introduced by Frank Bough and Richard Kershaw. 6.30 Looking Good. Feeling Fit. A new series presented by Richard Stilgoe and Gillian Reynolds. Actor/singer Roger Daltrey explains how he keeps fit and Erika Roe tests a new sporting bra. 7.15 Triangle. Episode two and the new crew assemble. 7.40 O.E.D. takes a look at the capabilities of the sky-in-the-sky satellites. 8.10 Flesh and Blood. Episode five. Why is Sheila so keen on obtaining a divorce?

8.00 News with John Humphrys. 9.25 Play for Tomorrow: Cricket, by Michael Wilcox. The scene is John Ridley's farmhouse in 1937 and the selection committee of Coalwood Cricket Club is meeting to choose the following Saturday's team for the match against local rivals. Blankinship. But all is not what it seems: is Coalwood really a guerrilla army and is the meeting being bugged? Is one of their number a spy for the opposition? Starring Malcolm Tierney, Anna Reid and Paul Anthony-Barber. 10.20 Task Force... The Home Front. A documentary about the families left behind by members of the fleet dispatched to the South Atlantic. 10.50 Harry O. Donald Yorkfield is hiding from two professional killers hired to assassinate him. His young daughter is dying and her life can only be saved by a kidney donation from her father. Can Harry O. find him in time? (r). 11.40 News headlines and weather.

8.00 Roy Clark Travelling Music Show: A showcase for the American country singer who has won nearly every award in the country and western categories on the other side of the Atlantic. His guest for this first of two concerts is singer Darlene Love. 9.45 Nothing Final: A documentary about Swiss-American doctor Elizabeth Kubler-Ross who specialises in working with the dying of all ages. The programme observes her philosophy and handling of the terminally ill. 10.35 Cameo: A gentle film about a Hampshire river and its moods in the Spring (r). 10.45 Newsnight: The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of the stories that made this morning's headlines. Ends at 11.35.

9.35 For Schools: A Jewish family and their religion 9.53 A day in the life of a television news reporter 10.18 Counting and Time 10.35 Writing — with Victoria Wood 11.03 Basic maths 11.22 Folk dancing 11.30 French conversation 12.00 Button Box 12.15 Closedown: 1.15 Let's Pretend to be the very best 1.30 The Cheesemaker and the Mouse 12.30 The Sullivans. Drama series about an Australian family during World War Two 1.00 News 1.20 Thames news 1.30 Crown Court: Peanuts. Did Felicity Cartine slip or was she pushed when a bottle display fell on her? 2.00 After Next Plus: Mavis Nicholson talks to the Queen Mother 2.15 My Father's Home. Part one of a seven-episode series about a family torn by love (r) 3.45 Home Sweet Home. Enzo decides to fight a bully's father 4.15 45 Cartoons: Porky Pig in African Squawks

5.10 Sharing a House: The problems when three generations live in the same house (r). 5.40 Buck Rogers: Episode two starring Buster Crabbe (r). 6.00 Fancy Fish: Part two with advice on choosing the right tank. 6.25 News summary with subtitles. 6.30 Film: How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying (1967) starring Rudy Vallee, Robert Morse and Michele Lee. A musical comedy about the meteoric rise of a post-teen boy to the office of Vice-President of a big business house. 6.30 Top Gear: Introduced by William Woollard from The Turin Motor Show. Chris Golley interviews the motor world's most eminent designer, Pininfarina, and reports on a new Italian wet weather tyre.

9.00 The Brack Report. Part four and our energy expert finds that the research being carried out by his new employer, Harold Harlan, does not meet his high ethical standards. Starring Donald Sumpter as Brack and Robert Lang as Harlan. 10.45 Mid-week Sports Special. Brian Moore introduces highlights of tonight's football international between England and Wales; a preview of the Britain v US Speedway series that begins on Thursday at Wimbledon; and a look forward to the first of the season's horse racing classics — the 1,000 Guineas and the 2,000 Guineas. 11.55 Crying Out Loud with Anna Ford and James Maw. The first of a new series that takes a look at problems encountered by young adults. It is produced by Thames Television's Teenage Unit. 12.25 Close with Mary Craig who reads about the mystery of life.

## Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.30 Today. 6.45\* Prayer for the Day. 7.15 Today in Parliament. 7.20 News Headlines. 7.45\* Thought for Today. 8.00 Today in News. 8.15 Today in Weather. 8.30 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather and Travel. 9.00 News. 9.15 Saturday Chat: 01-580 4411. 1.00 News. 1.02 From our own Correspondent. 1.20 Daily Service. 1.45 BBC Radio Glasgow with Roger McGough. 1.55 News and Travel. 1.56 News and Travel. 1.57 Today in Parliament. 1.58 News. 1.59 Weather. 1.59 Weather and Travel. 2.00 News for Schools: 10.00 Cam for Schools. 10.00 Study Skills. 10.15 Daily Service. Listened with Mother. 11.00 12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Lat's Movie: 11.20 Dance Workshop. 11.45 Indroducing Science. 1.00 News. 1.15 Weather. 1.20 News. 1.22 Weather and Travel. 1.23 Women's Hour. 1.25 Wildlife. 1.27 You and Yours. 1.27 Detective. Stories of crime and punishment in London: "The Place". 1.28 Weather and Travel. 1.30 The World at One. 1.30 The Archers. 2.00 News. 2.02 Women's Hour. 3.00 News. 3.02 Play: "Operation Envis" by C. Taylor. 4.00 News. 4.02 Why I'm Me (new series) with Des Wilson. 4.10 Film: The Tartan. George Horne and Handel: Mozart's Requiem. 4.40 Story Time: "A Short Walk in the Hindu Kush" by Eric Newby (4). 5.00 PM. 5.15 Weather and Programme News. 6.00 News and Financial Report. 6.30 Brain of Britain 1982 Quiz Programme. 7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. 7.20 Medicine Now in Scotland. A look at the health of medical care. 7.30 Weather in Scotland (13) Prowords. 8.20 When England Sneezes. The economic changes taking place in Scotland.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 3 VHF 90.925MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m, 2000 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92.5MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/205m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service 15126kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz.

9.05 In Touch. A magazine for the blind. 9.30 Kaleidoscope. 9.59 Weather. 10.03 The World Tonight: News. 10.30 The Sixties: Ned. Late-night conversation and music with Ned Sherrin. 11.00 BBC at Bedtime: "Challapin" (2). 11.15 The Financial World Tonight. 11.30 Today in Parliament. 12.00 News and Weather. 12.30 Weather and Travel. 1.00 News. 1.02 From our own Correspondent. 1.20 Daily Service. 1.45 BBC Radio Glasgow with Roger McGough. 1.55 News and Travel. 1.56 News and Travel. 1.57 Today in Parliament. 1.58 News. 1.59 Weather. 1.59 Weather and Travel. 2.00 News for Schools: 10.00 Cam for Schools. 10.00 Study Skills. 10.15 Daily Service. Listened with Mother. 11.00 12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Lat's Movie: 11.20 Dance Workshop. 11.45 Indroducing Science. 1.00 News. 1.15 Weather. 1.20 News. 1.22 Weather and Travel. 1.23 Women's Hour. 1.25 Wildlife. 1.27 You and Yours. 1.27 Detective. Stories of crime and punishment in London: "The Place". 1.28 Weather and Travel. 1.30 The World at One. 1.30 The Archers. 2.00 News. 2.02 Women's Hour. 3.00 News. 3.02 Play: "No Joke" by Bernard Kouchner. 4.00 News. 4.02 Why I'm Me (new series) with Des Wilson. 4.10 Film: The Tartan. George Horne and Handel: Mozart's Requiem. 4.40 Story Time: "A Short Walk in the Hindu Kush" by Eric Newby (4). 5.00 PM. 5.15 Weather and Programme News. 6.00 News and Financial Report. 6.30 Brain of Britain 1982 Quiz Programme. 7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. 7.20 Medicine Now in Scotland. A look at the health of medical care. 7.30 Weather in Scotland (13) Prowords. 8.20 When England Sneezes. The economic changes taking place in Scotland.

12.03 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra Concert: Part 1: Mathias Tchakovsky. 1.00 News. 1.02 Six Continents. 1.25 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra Concert: Part 2: Gustav Mahler. 2.10 Czech Choral Music. Requies: Dvorak, Martin. 1.24 Smetana: Vltava. Harpsichord Concert: Svetoslav Rostropovich, Louis Couperin, Fricker. 1.05 Stokowski Conducts Tchaikovsky: Ravel, Rimsky-Korsakow. 1.25 Concert: 1.26 Jazz Today (1). 4.25 News. 5.00 News for Pleasure. 5.20 Sun Below and the Latter-Day Lear. To A commentary on the life and work of the literary career of Sun Below. 6.00 The Proms: Proms in London. Part 1: Mendelssohn: Stokowski. 1.27 Concert: 1.28 Concert: 1.29 Concert: 1.30 Concert: 1.31 Concert: 1.32 Concert: 1.33 Concert: 1.34 Concert: 1.35 Concert: 1.36 Concert: 1.37 Concert: 1.38 Concert: 1.39 Concert: 1.40 Concert: 1.41 Concert: 1.42 Concert: 1.43 Concert: 1.44 Concert: 1.45 Concert: 1.46 Concert: 1.47 Concert: 1.48 Concert: 1.49 Concert: 1.50 Concert: 1.51 Concert: 1.52 Concert: 1.53 Concert: 1.54 Concert: 1.55 Concert: 1.56 Concert: 1.57 Concert: 1.58 Concert: 1.59 Concert: 1.60 Concert: 1.61 Concert: 1.62 Concert: 1.63 Concert: 1.64 Concert: 1.65 Concert: 1.66 Concert: 1.67 Concert: 1.68 Concert: 1.69 Concert: 1.70 Concert: 1.71 Concert: 1.72 Concert: 1.73 Concert: 1.74 Concert: 1.75 Concert: 1.76 Concert: 1.77 Concert: 1.78 Concert: 1.79 Concert: 1.80 Concert: 1.81 Concert: 1.82 Concert: 1.83 Concert: 1.84 Concert: 1.85 Concert: 1.86 Concert: 1.87 Concert: 1.88 Concert: 1.89 Concert: 1.90 Concert: 1.91 Concert: 1.92 Concert: 1.93 Concert: 1.94 Concert: 1.95 Concert: 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